The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,645—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,

Corrected up to June 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8		25-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		18-0	20-

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
					Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th June
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL	PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th ,,
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	30th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell ...	27th ,,
BL	THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th June.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne....	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Partlitt.....	15th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 190 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	20th July
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO.....	5,000 *	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

TEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO.....On the 8th July 1889.	

r Handbooks of Information and other particulars rding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

ssoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 10, 1889.

USTRO- HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON.....F. Kossovich...		4,600	650	18th June.
MARIA TERESA...V. Gutmann..		4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR.....C. Bechtinger.		4,600	650	5th Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

boys rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....A. Lussich		4 200	600	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION.....B. Vidos.....		3,500	550	11th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th June 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA .....R. Hutchison....		3317	25th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL ..T.H.S. Millard		4,100 500	31st July

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

The following cargo steamers have also good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL.....R. Phillips 2700	300	8th July.	
ASTON HALL.....J. A. Hill 3300	400	24th ,,	

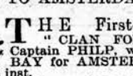
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th June 1889.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO AMSTERDAM DIRECT.



THE First-class Steamer "CLAN FORBES," 2,500 tons. Captain PHILP, will sail from BOMBAY for AMSTERDAM DIRECT on or about the 20th inst.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For Cabin Plans, rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Streets Bombay, June 11, 1889.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

eing a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 23rd June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 20th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th June 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TABLE CUTLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, would draw special attention to their SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, manufactured specially to their order, and which from their long experience they are enabled confidently to assert cannot be surpassed for quality and durability.

THE CAVENDISH CUTLERY SPECIAL BRAND REGISTERED.

This new registered brand of Cutlery is made from extra quality steel, hand-forged and carefully tempered, the result being an article superior to anything which has as yet been introduced.

The Cavendish Ware will be particularly welcome to those who dislike large and heavy Cutlery at the table, as the sizes are very symmetrical, and are, moreover, distinguished for their particularly elegant appearance.

"A" and "B" Cutlery only are made in this new Brand.

	Rs.	a.
Table Knives.....per doz.	35	0
Dessert Knives..... "	30	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork) .....per pair	13	0
Game do. (do. do.) ..... "	13	0
Steels .....each	5	4

THE "B" QUALITY "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY.

Table Knives .....per doz.	28	0
Dessert Knives..... "	23	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork) .....per pair	10	0
Game do. (do. do.) ..... "	10	0
Steels.....each	4	4

THE "C" QUALITY CUTLERY.

Table Knives .....per doz.	22	0
Dessert Knives..... "	18	8
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork) .....per pair	8	0
Game do. (do. do.) ..... "	8	0
Steels.....each	3	0

"BUCKHORN" HANDLED KNIVES AND FORKS.

Table Knives .....per doz.	11	8
Dessert Knives..... "	10	0
Table Forks ..... "	5	0
Dessert Forks ..... "	4	4
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork) .....per pair	4	0
Game Carvers (do. do.) ..... "	3	4
Steels.....each	1	4

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
HARDWARE,
And every Requisite for the Household.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRIVING WATERPROOF APRONS.

Fitted with Ring & Strap.

From Rs. 10.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

TOILET SETS.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED TOILET SETS, Engraved in Varieties, consisting of Jug, Basin, Sponge Bowl, Soap Dish, Powder Box and Brush Tray.

From Rs. 175 to Rs. 250 per set.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

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BANKERS and AGENTS to Members of H. M. Services, Regiments, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-country Firms, and Private Individuals.

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CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

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Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, Our Political Orphan. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

TREACHER'S

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Rs. 25 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts.....Rs. 5 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. .....Rs. 14 10
Per dozen Pts.....Rs. 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts.....Rs. 23 4

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON ;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore :
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T' was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember : it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore ;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore :
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before :
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain ; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore :
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger ; hesitating then no longer :
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore ;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis.
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing.
I will give the good advice I received myself before ;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in battles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
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Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.

Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

SARSAPARILLA,

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and HILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GLARE GLASSES OR EYE PROTECTORS.

ALL PERSONS whose avocations expose them to the glare and dust in such a trying climate as that of India, should protect their eyes. Following this advice will certainly, in all cases, be attended by a great accession of comfort, and frequently serious consequences will be thereby avoided.

OUR NEUTRAL-TINTED GLOBULAR GLARE GLASSES are, to our thinking, the most desirable form of protection, on several grounds, though the others are not without special advantages of their own to recommend them. They cover and shade the eyes completely without boxing them up so closely as goggles, for instance, against which the charge has been brought of heating the eyes, through not admitting of sufficiently free ventilation. MENIST'S NEUTRAL-TINTED GLOBULAR GLARE GLASSES are free from bubbles or water-marks, and neither distort, nor displace, nor diminish the size of objects viewed through them. The above defects are so frequent as to be the rule rather than the exception in eye-protectors by ordinary makers, and their presence renders the glasses highly injurious.

Steel or Nickelled Hook sides, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10.

Steel Turnpin	Rs. 8.	Steel single temple...	Rs. 6.
Silver Turnpin.....	Rs. 18.	Silver single temple	Rs. 16.
Gold Hook sides	Rs. 40.	Gold Turnpin	Rs. 50.

Gold single temple, Rs. 45.
Nickel Pince-nez or Folders, Rs. 8.
Also with power, very highly commended for out-door use by myopes and hypermetropes.
Gold Hook sides, Rs. 45. Gold Pince-nez, Rs. 45.
Nickel or Steel, Rs. 12.

JAPANESE CUP EYE-PROTECTORS.

In which the gauze protection is only applied to the outer half, with neutral, powerless globular lenses, beautifully finished and very generally liked.
Rs. 12.

MARCKS & COMPANY. Ld

OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
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GENUINE ITALIAN WINES.

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CHIANTI Ricasoli, Rs. 18 per doz.

VERMOUTH Cinzano, Rs. 18 per doz.

Barolo, Rs. 22-8 per doz.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at 4-30 p.m., on TUESDAY, 25th June, to consider and, if approved, pass the special resolutions posted to the address of each shareholder.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent.

I ZIAOONISSA LADLI BEGUM, of Surat, hereby inform the public that the Palace named Eyenamehel at Begumpura in Surat, in the Wa'i of the late Nawab of Surat, and also a building called Husmut Mehel, together with the Paiga and Modikhana Buildings attached thereto in Surat, in which my eldest son MIR ABDOOL RUSSOOL ALUMKHAN at present resides by my permission, belong to me as my property.

Further, I and my younger son have a claim in the Village of Behla, an Inam Gaum in the district of Jooneer, which at present stands in the name of my said eldest son, but subject to the said claims.

I am informed that my said eldest son is about to borrow moneys on the mortgage of the said properties or portions thereof, and I accordingly caution the public from dealing with my said son regarding the said properties, or any of them, for they will do so subject to my said rights and at their own risk and peril.—Bombay, 17th June 1889.

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ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th June 1889.

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B. J. HASELDEN,
Divisional Forest Officer, C. D., Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, C. D., Kanara,
Yellapur, Kanara District, 1st June 1889.

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J. CAMPBELL,
Acting Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 4th June 1889.

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J. C. BERGENDAHL,
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Bombay, 1st June 1889.

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Revolving Cabinet	„	5	0
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C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
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1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,229	5	1
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A Sum to be received at a specified age

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The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__
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Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
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THE *BOMBAY GAZETT

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Oriental (s), from Marmagao; Wartburg (s), Mauritius; and Start (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 16th:—Karagola (s), for Kurrachee, &c. Yesterday:—Venetia (s), for China; and Rimpha (s), Antwerp.

NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close here on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 11 a.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon (weather permitting), at 5-15. Sides to be picked up on the ground.

A MISSING BOY.—Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy, residing at Mody Bay, reports that his brother named Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy, aged 14 years, has been missing since the 5th instant.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday convicted a boy named Oomrajee Ibrahim of stealing Rs. 5 in cash, belonging to his father, and ordered him to be sent for two years to the new Reformatory School at Poona.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Thakore of Gondal, accompanied by his wife and one follower, arrived at Bombay on Saturday, at the Grant Road Railway Station. His Highness has taken up his temporary residence in Mr. Atmaram Pandoorung's bungalow, at Chowpatty Road.

THEFT OF COTTON TWIST.—Keshao Gopal was yesterday sentenced to fourteen weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Shewshunker Govindram for stealing four bundles of cotton twist, valued at Rs. 1-4, the property of a man named Shewdin, residing at Mandvi. There was also a charge of attempting to escape from police custody against the accused, which was remanded for the attendance of witnesses.

THEFT FROM A PARSEE FIRE TEMPLE.—Nowrojee Cowasjee, priest of a small fire temple, in Trinity Street, at Dhobie Talao, reports, that on opening the temple on Saturday morning, he found the lock on the inner door broken, and that two cupboards had been burst open; Rs. 20 having been taken from the one, and out of the other Rs. 30. The strange thing about the robbery was that the outer door of the temple had no signs of being tampered with.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 6 p.m., weather permitting.

March.....The Fair Maid of Perth, Arr. M. Curry
Operatic Selection..Gustave III.....Auber.
Patrol.....Wests .....
Valse .....Tonjours on Jamais..Waldteufel.
Gavotte.....Heimliche Liebe.....Resch.
Galop.....Wonnetrunken.....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TRYING TO LEARN MUSIC.—Inspector Wilson charged Bhow Govind before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday with stealing a *sitar* (a native guitar), from the shop of Pandurang Ramchander, residing in Fanaswaddy. The complainant missed the instrument, which was valued at Rs. 18, about a month ago, but did not give information to the police at once. The *sitar* being on Saturday traced to the accused he was arrested. On his own admission of the theft he was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT A MILL.—Dhondoo Pandoo, a mill-hand, employed at the Jadowjee Ragowjee Mill, on the New Paras Road, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb [illegible] Mr. P. Ryan with stealing 46 pieces of [illegible] valued at Rs. 5, the property of the mill, [illegible]rday last. The accused was arrested by the [illegible]mooseee, who, on searching the accused as he [illegible]eaving the mill, found the pieces of brass con[illegible]d in a brass vessel, in which the accused generally [illegible]ed his food. On pleading guilty and also admitt[illegible] two previous convictions, he was convicted and [illegible]enced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

[illegible]RICKET MATCH.—A cricket match was played on [illegible]day between the Baronet and Independent [illegible]ket Clubs, resulting in a win for the former by [illegible] runs. In the first innings the Baronet scored 62 [illegible]inst 30 of their opponents. The chief contributors [illegible]re Messrs. Bharucha 15, Ebrahim 13, and Tapia 11. [illegible] the second innings the captain of the Baronet Club, [illegible]hen his party scored 102 runs for 4 wickets down, [illegible]eclared his innings at an end, and asked his opponents [illegible]o bat. This was in accordance with a recent rule [illegible]passed at the Marylebone Cricket Club in the month of May last, and was the first instance of the kind on the Bombay ground.

ROBBING A FRIEND.—Anund Rymul, a Hindoo, was yesterday charged before Mr. Govindram Shewshunker at the Esplanade Police Court with stealing a pair of silver wristlets, a silver kurgota, and a currency note for Rs. 50, of the collective value of Rs. 182, the property of Malsy Koospal. The accused and the complainant had been living together in Oomercarry. On Saturday morning the complainant left the accused sleeping in the room while he went to work. On finding himself alone, accused broke open Malsy's box. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKETING AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Ahmed Abdoola was yesterday charged by Inspector Greyhurst before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse containing Rs. 11-4-7 from the pocket of Suddoo Visram while passing along Falkland Road on Saturday last about noon. The complainant Suddoo is a policeman who was on leave on Saturday. Consequently he was in plain clothes. While returning home from the Null Bazaar, through Falkland Road, the accused pushed up against him and dexterously removed the purse from his pocket, and was walking off with it when Suddoo, missing his purse, at once arrested the accused, who had the purse concealed in his umbrella. Ahmed Abdoola, against whom there was a register of two previous convictions, on pleading guilty, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner at Matoonga, respecting the death of a woman, named Bhewree, aged 30 years. Deceased was the wife of a gardener residing at Parell. Husband and wife, it would appear, did not live a very happy life, and, it is said, frequently quarrelled. On Thursday he took all her ornaments from her, which action so annoyed her that she left the house. Her husband, however, brought her back on Friday. He then took her with him to a field at Matoonga where he was engaged at work. From there she disappeared, and being unable to find her, the police were informed of the occurrence. On a search being made, her dead body was found floating in a well at Matoonga on Sunday. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that the death of Bhewree was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

THE "RING-DROPPING" CASE.—The case, in which Shaik Mahomed and Arjoon Suddoo stand charged before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram at the Esplanade Police Court by Inspector Stanford, with being persons suspected of committing the offence of "ring-dropping," under circumstances already reported, was yesterday resumed at the above court, the case on the previous occasion having been postponed in order to permit the prisoners, who had been called upon by the police to show cause why they should not be bound over to be of good behaviour, to call witnesses. Two men yesterday gave evidence. On the conclusion of their statements, his Worship gave the prisoners eight days to find sureties for Rs. 100 for their good conduct for six months, warning the men that if the amount was not forthcoming at the expiration of that period, he should have to send them to jail.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST A CHIEF OFFICER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Dhondee Oomajee, a tony-walla, appeared before Mr. Cooper and applied for a summons against Jean Cassanova, chief mate of the s.s. Cachemire, on a charge of assaulting his brother, Mahomed Oomajee, by throwing an iron bar at him. The complainant, in applying for the summons, stated that on the 11th instant he, in company with his brother, rowed their tony alongside the steamer with the intention of bringing a passenger ashore, and while waiting alongside they had an altercation with the crew of another boat. The noise of the disturbance irritating the chief officer, it was alleged, that he threw an iron bar at Mahomed, which struck him on the head. The wound was of such a nature as to necessitate his being conveyed to hospital. Superintendent Page of the Water Police, who was present in Court, informed his Worship that from enquiries he had made, he had ascertained that the chief officer was down below talking to two Customs Officers when it was stated that he had thrown the bar. As the complainant, Dhondoo, stated he had witnesses to prove that Cassanova was the man who had caused hurt to his brother, his Worship granted the summons making it returnable to-day.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN WATCHMAKERS.

THE WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY *vs.* GEORGE A. CHARPIE AND ANOTHER.

AN application was made for a consent decree in this suit, in which the plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that they alone were entitled to use the trade-mark "Riverside," and also for an order to restrain the defendants from using the trade-mark on their watches and clocks, demanding that all watches and clocks bearing the word "Riverside" may be delivered up to them to have the word effaced, and demanding an account of profits made by the defendants by the use of the trade-mark, with compensation for loss and damage. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Slater, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that they were manufacturers and vendors of watches and clocks, and had their factory situated at Waltham, in the United States, America. The defendants were vendors of watches and clocks, chiefly of Swiss manufacture. Among the watches manufactured by the plaintiffs there was one particular class which was distinguished by the word "Riverside," which was looked upon as a trade-mark. These watches had gained a great reputation in America as well as in Europe and India. The first defendant was formerly employed in their works; and the plaintiffs had recently discovered that the defendants had for some months past been importing into Bombay and selling this particular class of watch bearing the word "Riverside" or "Riverside" Watch Company, Brooklyn, presumably with the object of deceiving the public into the belief that these watches and clocks were the well-known "Riverside" watches and clocks of the plaintiffs' manufacture. The watches sold by the defendants were counterfeits of the real manufacture, not being of nearly such superior make and finish as the real "Riverside." In spite of a notice served on them, the defendants had continued to sell their counterfeits in the market.

The defendants denied the allegation of having in any way infringed the rights of the plaintiffs by importing and selling watches and clocks in fraudulent imitation of the plaintiffs' trade-mark; but they said that as the trade-mark was of no special importance, they were willing to consent to a decree.

His lordship, with the consent of the parties, passed a decree to the effect that the plaintiffs shall not hereafter import into India or sell any articles bearing the trade name "Riverside," except such watches as are at present in stock, or which are already in the course of manufacture for them by their orders. The defendants shall not, except as aforesaid, in any manner, sell watches which have not been manufactured by the plaintiffs, marked in such a manner as to induce the public to believe that they are buying the plaintiffs' watches. Defendants to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit up to 4th inst. and also half the costs after that date up to the passing of the decree.

JUNE 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greigh and others vs Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

161-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Narayen Moroba and another vs Hurrichand Ramchunder—Mirza, H K—Part heard.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji vs Goolbai and others—D S Garud, and in person.

464-88—Shamrao P—Jadeji Keshrisingji Bhowsingji vs Narotum Hurjewan and another—Bomanji and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For dismissal under rule 64.

239-87—Bomonji and H—The Narayen Cotton Mills Co vs Radhakisson Ganeshamdas and others.—Roughton and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

228-89—In person—Madha Bhoota and others vs Ramrao Govindji—Part heard.

207-89—Nanu and H—Karsondas Nathu and others vs Narsi Naron.

226-89—H Bicknell—Walla Rama and others vs Dawood Mahomed Bhistee.

241-89—M H Khan—Sorabji Framji Cavarana vs Jussa Kerra and others.

173-88—Bomonji and H—The Imperial Flour Mills Co, vs John Edward.

125-89—Shamrao P—Moolchund Nemaji and others vs Khoja Goolamhousin Vajir.

167-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Herabai vs. Cursetji Bazonji Dustoor and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

206-89—Chalk, W and S—Thucker Sewji Sunderji and others vs Cowasji Byramji Churkiwalla.

208-89—E Wilkin—Hematram Nurbhiram vs Gowli Rowji Balaji—Shamrao P.

210-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Cursondas Ludha and another vs. Ruttonsey Nursey—Hore, C and B.

221-89—Ardesir, H and D—Roopsing Mathooradas vs Narrotum Gordhundas—Payne, G and S.

206-89—Ardesir H and D—Roopsing Mathooradas vs Gordhundas Khimji and another—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D.—The Goculdass Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs. James Scott and others.—Craigie, L., and O.—Part heard.

EXTRAVAGANCE AT MARRIAGES.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Anjuman-i-Arbabi Sofa was held on Sunday, at the residence of Hakim Mohamed Dayam Khan, Tank Street, Grant Road. In the absence of Shumshul-ulma Kazi Shurif Abdool Latif Londay, Kazi of Bombay, J. P., the president of the Association, Munshi Syed Muinuddin, Persian Teacher, Elphinstone High School, one of the vice-presidents, was voted to the chair. Mr. A. K. Hakim, of the G. M. College, delivered an eloquent address which lasted nearly two hours on "Extravagant Expenses at Marriages, and their Social Effects," in the commencement of which he passed some preliminary remarks on the chief objects of marriages. Further, he described the various temptations of the false sycophants to spend large sums on such occasions. The parents of the couple, thus easily elated by their false praise, try their best so much so as to incur debts to satisfy their own vanity (which entail much expenses) to please the flatterers and their friends. But the debts thus incurred prove detrimental to both the parties. He took the instance of a man earning 40 rupees per month, who, thus elated by the false praise, borrows a high sum from a Marwaree, from whose clutches every man should hold aloof, and thus brings on misery for his whole family, for he is then required to curtail his expenses to pay the instalments to the money-lender, who regularly extract much interest for the sum lent. He is in consequence lowered in the estimation of others, and gets himself entangled in the meshes of poverty. Further, he said that the social disease was not incurred by the Mohamedans alone but by the Hindus, too; the Mahomedans and the Hindus should therefore co-operate with one another, and thus make a common cause to eradicate the above disease, for the evils produced thereby are alike to the Mahomedans as well as to the Hindus; hence the necessity of a committee to accomplish the above aims in view. With several other most interesting and useful suggestions to the community the lecturer concluded his lecture, which was highly appreciated by the audience.

Munshi Hidayatulla Effendi, of the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools, passed some remarks in favour of the lecturer's views.

The president then gave his concluding speech, in which he impressed upon them the necessity of eradicating such foolish extravagant expenses at marriage and other ceremonies.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Hakim Mahamed Dayam, and seconded by Muhammed Ameer Munshi, the secretary of the association, brought the proceedings to a close.

A VERY good story is told of the Rev. Canon Melville, who has just resigned the rectory of Great Witley, Worcestershire, to which he was presented by the late Earl of Dudley in 1857. At the time the living became vacant Mr. Melville was attached to the household of the deceased nobleman in the capacity of chaplain, and having to preach at Witley before his noble patron he boldly declared his desire to become rector of the parish in a sermon founded on the text, "Lord, remember David." David is the Canon's Christian name. Lord Dudley at once gave him the living, and he has been drawing the income of £480 a year ever since, in addition to his stipend of £300 as a canon of Worcester Cathedral.

CRICKET.

THE PARSEE CRICKET CLUB *VS.* MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' C. CLUB.

THE opening match of the season between the above clubs was played on Saturday afternoon on the Wellington Lines and resulted in a win for Messrs. Ralli Brothers by 21 runs. The bowlirg of Messrs. Murray and Choukar for Ralli Brothers' Club was very effective, as was also that of Messrs. Writer and Tapia for the Parsees. The following are the scores and bowling analysis:—

RALLI BROTHERS.

H J Walsh, b Writer	6
N Mehta, b Tapia	5
H S Nayak, stumped, b Tapia	3
J F Edyvean, b Tapia	11
W Murray, b Writer	0
Choukar, c Tapia, b Writer	26
Eduljee Shroff, b Writer	13
J Panthaki, b Satin	1
D Madon, not out	4
Vijayekar, b Writer	2
D Sorabjee, b Writer	0
Extras	15
Total runs.....	86

PARSEE C. C.

Major, c Edyvean, b Murray	4
Tapia, b Choukar	11
Bulsar, b Choukar	4
Writer, stumped Mehta, b Murray	15
Satin, b Murray	0
Panthaki, b Choukar	0
Dharavalla, b Murray	8
Tata, b Murray	5
Nicholson, b Choukar	11
Mody, b Murray	3
Jassawalla, not out	0
Extras	4
Total runs.....	65

HINDOO C. C. *vs.* G. I. P. RAILWAY OFFICES.

A MATCH was played on the Esplanade, north of the Gymkhana, on Saturday, between the Hindoo Cricket Club and the G. I. P. Railway Offices Cricket Club, and resulted in an easy win for the latter by six wickets and 35 runs. Subjoined are the scores:—

HINDOO CRICKET CLUB.

C Talpado, r o, b Clark, HJ	3
L B Naik, b Clark, H J	0
M T Merchant, c Boileau, b Clark	8
D Gosavi, b Clark, H J	1
S D Motiwala, b Boileau	11
L M Dalal, c Hawes, b Clark, H J	11
R A Vinayaker, c Hawes, b Boileau	1
B J Joshi, not out	4
G L Bhandari, b Boileau	0
K Dharamsi, b do	1
C Dharadhur, b do	0
Byes	10
	50

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens	Runs.	Wickets.
H J Clark	60	2	20	5
R W Boileau	60	4	20	5

G. I. P. RY. OFFICES.

G M Lake, b Naik, L B	17
H H Howard, b Naik, L B	3
H J Clark, b Naik, L B	10
W George, c Merchant, M T	7
W Howard, not out	18
R W Boileau, not out	23
W H Hussey, J McL Bolton, T H Hawes, H B Smith, W S Jervis, } To bat.	
Byes	7
	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
B J Joshi	35	0	28	0
L B Naik	85	8	19	3
G L Bhandari	30	2	9	0
M T Merchant	25	0	22	1

A DIFFICULT CASE.

THERE is a certain learned judge who sits in one of the London High Courts of Justice, who says that patent medicines, or what he is pleased to term them, "quack medicines," should never be used except on the advice of a medical man. The judge may be correct as to the large majority of patent medicines, but there are exceptions to this rule. If our readers will carefully follow the history of the case below, we feel quite sure that they will agree with us. The case in question is that of the young son of Mr. Thomas Buzzard of Belton, Uppingham, Rutland, who, in January, 1881, was attacked with rheumatism in the feet, which rapidly extended over the entire body. The family doctor was called in, who diagnosed the case "rheumatic fever," and attended the patient until October, 1882, when he gave the case up as beyond his skill, ordering him to be sent to the Leicester Infirmary, where, at the end of two weeks, he was discharged as incurable. From here he was brought home completely crippled, and very badly deformed, his feet being drawn up to his hips and seemingly firmly fixed. He was perfectly helpless, and suffered most intense pain. As a last resource he was placed under the care of a celebrated physician in Leicester, where he remained for a long time, but continued to grow worse. Having now been a helpless cripple for over three years, and his case being pronounced incurable by some of the most celebrated medical men in the Midland counties, his parents were persuaded by Mrs. Mary Ann Halls, who lives at Uppingham, to use St. Jacobs Oil; Mrs. Halls relating to them her own case of having been a cripple for years, and being permanently cured by the use of the Oil. A few bottles were purchased, with the result that, after applying the contents, the son was able to get about on crutches. Continuing the use of the Oil, he became perfectly cured, and Mr. Buzzard, writing to the proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil, 45, Farringdon-road, London, under date of March 16, 1888, says that his son now often walks eight miles in a single day, that he is perfectly cured. The case is regarded by himself and wife, as well as his neighbours, as a most miraculous cure. From the foregoing it is nearly shown that the preparation in question, although under the ban of a patent medicine, possesses wonderful curative properties, and it being an outward application can do no one any harm. While the learned judge may advise us "not to use patent medicines unless prescribed by a member of the medical profession," there are cases, as the facts above clearly show, where St. Jacobs Oil has accomplished in a very short period, that which the most eminent medical men have vainly tried to accomplish for three years, and then signally failed.

THE Press Association says:—When Lord Randolph Churchill severed his connection with the Government, his friends declared that his resignation was forced upon him by Lord Salisbury's personal hostility. Cabinet Ministers have constantly denied the allegation, but it has recently been revived in more explicit form, and the omission of all mention of Lord Randolph Churchill's name from the Prime Minister's speech on Tuesday is now being cited in certain quarters as a proof that the alleged animosity has not diminished with the lapse of time. It will be remembered that Lord Salisbury, in his address to the Primrose League, referred in complimentary terms to Sir H. Drummond Wolff and Sir Algernon Borthwick as the founders of the organization. It is claimed, however, on behalf of the member for South Paddington that the success of the movement is mainly due to his exertions. Lord Randolph Churchill's friends admit that the crude idea of the Primose League originated with Sir H. Wolff, but they maintain that his lordship was the first to attempt to put the idea into practical shape. As soon as Sir Henry spoke to Lord Randolph, the latter, it is stated, took the matter enthusiastically in hand. He induced his mother, the Duchess of Marlborough, to become the first president of the Ladies' Council, a post which she continues to occupy; and he is said to have used his influence in many other directions with a view to giving vitality and force to the League. The Duchess of Marlborough and her daughter, Lady Wimborne, provided places for certain of the meetings last week, and Lady Randolph Churchill and Lady Curzon (*née* Churchill) are amongst the prominent members of the organization. It is contended, therefore, that the Churchill family were fairly entitled to some recognition at the hands of Lord Salisbury.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 15.

Leader, 2nd Lieut, 2nd Midd. Regt, on leave, from Khandalla.
Ward, Lieut, Ms, 6th M I, on leave, from Secundrabad.

JUNE 16.

Fox Brough, Lt-Col, R A, posted, to England.
Ffrench Owens, Major, Bl, 1 Leinst Regt, on transfer, from England.

JUNE 17.

Hayes Newington, Major, Bl, 2nd Bn King's Regt, on genl. leave, from Fyzabad.
Kirk, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd King's Own Regt, from leave, from Canara.
Hewitt, Major, Ms, R A, on priv. leave, from Secundera bad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 15.

Jenner, Lieut, Bl, Rifle Brigade, from leave, to Bareilly.

JUNE 16.

Buck, Lieut, Bo, Durham L I, on duty, to Deolali.

JUNE 18.

Newington, Major, Bl, 2nd Battn King's Regt, on leave, to England.
Hewitt, Major, Ms, R A, on priv. leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 18th June, 1889.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be practice shooting on the Colaba Range on Saturday next, 22nd instant, and every alternate Saturday, during the monsoon at 3-30 o'clock, Weather permitting.

By Order.
(8d.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—50 hogsheads ale, Wm Bell and Co; 100 kegs bicarbonate of soda, T Bhanjee.
City of Carthage s—17 packages paint, A M Hassunally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

China s—7 barrels lubricating oil, John M Heyn and Co; 500 boxes bar soap, E Allibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—2 cases perfumery, etc, Cooper, Madon and Co; 30 cases ale, Treacher and Co; 2 cases books, Sodder and Co; 5 cases books, etc, Thacker and Co; 24 cases provisions, etc, Treacher and Co.
Coromandel s—2 hogsheads cognac, D Cowasji.
Malwa s—3 hogsheads cognac, D Cowasji.
Oriental s—1 qr. cask brandy, M Russell and Co.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubbatino s—50 cases vermouth, Volkart Bros.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartburg s—1 barrel rectified spirit, E Bezonji.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—15 packages glassware, M Ayoob.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—1 bale wool, K Khoosal; 109 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 400 bales cotton, G Toolseedas; 200 bales cotton, J Shejpall; 55 bales cotton, N Bhanjee; 1,339 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co; 2,304 cwts soft sugar, F E Durhane; 70 bales wool, H S H Jan Md; 150 cwts dall, A Hoosen; 16 cwts wax, R. Fazul; 83 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 90 bales hairs, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,625 cwts groundnuts cake, Glade and Co; 114 cwts gum, D. Chuganlal.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—2,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—12 cwts ivory, T Topen; 9 bundles ivory, Peer Mahomed Adamjee; 1 cwt ivory, N Mahomed; 5 cwts ivory, E Papia; 3 cwts ivory, M H Adamjee.
Indramayo s—1,300 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co; 375 cwts cloves, E Latham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Drumburlie s—1,000 cwts poppyseed and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 260 cwts oilcake, R Sungjee; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assam s—7 boxes silver frances, The Hongkong-Shanghai Bank; 1 bale woolen carpets, M J Pack.
Cachemeri s—4,911 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
Algoma s—6,930 cwts wheat and 625 cwts mowraseed, J Fachiri; 416 cwts copra, R Caderbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubbatino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros 1,000 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—253 cwts myrabolums, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 3 bales cotton, M Schweigen.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubbatino s,—500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., Ld.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s,—500 baskets onions, B Amboojee; 50 bales twist, A Esmail and Co; 100 bales twist, L Chuttoo; 135 bales twist, E Noordeen and Co; 453 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Eden Hall s,—110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

China s—7,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda s—27 bales cotton, L. Poonsee and Co; 214 bales cotton, R Luchmandass; 200 bales cotton, C R Settna.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, The United Merchants Co, Ld; 55 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—92 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, JUNE 10.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
May 12	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Bombay
21	Woodcock	Bowman	Zanzibar
25	John Perkin	Perkin	Jeddah
26	Meteore F G Boat	Sauveure	Obock
	Ivanhoe	Fraser	Put back
	Cheang Chew	Webb	Jeddah
	Renfrew	Evans	Cardiff
June 2	Saint Regulus	Grimsditch	Calcutta
	Belgravia	Blight	Calcutta
3	Bughdadi	Scott	Bussorah
	Arcadia	Andrews	London
	Clyde	Parfitt	Bombay
	Maria Teresa	Cassovi h	Trieste
	Terra Nova	Patersen	Cardiff
	Echuca	Pankhurst	Sydney
	Thorndale	Addrington	Pondicherry
	Bromo	Boon	Batavia
4	Vesuvia	Roemer	Hamburg
	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Red Sea
	Muyun	Low	Hoogli
5	Mirzapore	Harvey	London
	Africa	Ghadazo	Mussowa
	John Pender	Perkin	Sea
	Gov Gen Jacobs	Blinde	Batavia
6	Dora	Redhead	Cardiff
	Monsoon (S Yacht)	Jurd	Suez
	Bien Hoa F T Ship	Caillard	Hai Phong
7	Nantes Bordeaux	Themoin	Pondicherry
	Sussex	Longley	K'obe
	Aspatria	Veale	Calcutta
	New Guinea	McCartney	London
8	Henry Balckow	Doert	Put back
	Bramschweig	Mier	Bremen
	Celebes	Wilkins	Amsterdam
	Manilla	Cruciani	Bombay
	Clan Steuart	Whyte	Madras
9	Torpedo boat F	Reeve	Cowes
	Golconda	Loutitt	London
	Nedjed	Reid	Cardiff
	Mendoza	Verlaque	Zanzibar

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
May 2	John Pender	Perkin	Sea
4	Meteora F G Boat	Sauveure	Obock
7	Cheang Chew	Webb	Calcutta
8	Renfrew	Evans	Kurrachee
June 2	Saint Regulus	Grimsditch	Hull
3	Belgravia	Blight	New York
	Bughdadi	Scott	London
	Arcadia	Andrews	Sydney
	Clyde	Parfitt	London
4	Maria Teresa	Cassovich	Bombay
4	Echuca	Pankhurst	London
	Thorndale	Addrington	Marseilles
	Bromo	Boon	Rotterdam
4	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Creuse
5	Muyun	Low	Hodeidah
	Mirzapore	Harvey	Calcutta
6	Africa	Ghadazo	Mussowa
6	Gov Gen Jacobs	Blinde	Amsterdam
8	Monsoon (S Yacht)	Jurd	Colombo
6	Bien Hoa F T Ship	Caillard	Toulon
8	Nantes Bordeaux	Themoin	Dunkirk
7	Sussex	Longley	Port Said FO
	Aspatria	Veale	London
8	New Guinea	McCartney	Brisbane
8	Braunschweig	Mier	Australia
	Celebes	Wilkins	Batavia
	Manilla	Cruciani	Genoa
	Clan Steuart	Whyte	London
10	Golconda	Loutitt	Calcutta
10	Mendoza	Verlaque	Marseilles

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JUNE 17.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. TO-DAY.

Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 16th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·545	+ ·037	+ ·021	W S W	6	79·2	91·4	76·6	—6·9	95	10	0·35	2·14	+ 0·60
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	29·471	+ ·075	+ ·010	Calm	5	89·7	113·8	86·7	+3·7	55	...	...	...	...
Karachi	29·599	+ ·045	+ ·030	W S W	20	87·0	94·7	88·2	+6·2	72	3	...	0·02	—0·01
Ajmere	29·606	+ ·047	+ ·016	W	15	81·8	96·3	79·6	+0·7	71	5	...	3·79	+ 2·89
Deesa	29·666	+ ·073	+ ·052	W S W	25	83·7	101·3	81·8	+1·4	73	10	...	1·80	+ 1·36
Rajkot	29·658	+ ·024	+ ·132	W S W	21	84·4	97·0	79·1	+1·7	71	8	...	0·60	—0·55
Neemuch	29·650	+ ·030	+ ·049	W S W	17	86·2	95·7	78·7	+1·4	60	2	...	2·90	+ 1·50
Indore	29·680	+ ·029	+ ·043	W S W	11	80·8	93·7	76·1	+1·5	68	8	...	2·43	—1·88
Saugor	29·566	+ ·008	— ·024	W	10	82·2	106·4	80·6	+5·5	68	3	...	1·54	—0·76
Jubbulpore	29·610	+ ·034	+ ·007	W	6	80·3	93·5	73·1	—4·0	77	10	0·44	2·83	—1·31
Hoshangabad	29·633	+ ·012	+ ·004	W	12	85·4	99·5	82·1	+3·6	66	8	...	1·52	—2·61
Khandva	29·676	+ ·010	+ ·029	W	18	83·3	95·2	79·8	+1·7	67	3	...	2·48	—0·65
Raipur	29·590	+ ·054	+ ·005	S S W	12	78·1	96·9	77·1	—0·2	88	10	0·13	...	...
Nagpur	29·607	+ ·002	— ·008	N W	14	88·2	102·2	79·9	+3·4	55	10

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS

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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

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THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,

Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF THE ORIENTAL PRINTING PRESS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction the above press as going concern at the premises, Forbes Street, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 84 of 1889.

An inventory of the said press and materials can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Arrangements will be made by the undersigned on application to show the premises, &c., to intending purchasers.

SALE of very valuable Brilliant and Ruby Rings.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. D. R. Dady and Co., with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Sobhachund Dowlatchund, an adjudged Insolvent, and on account of the said insolvent, consisting of:—

1 Emerald Ring studded with diamonds.
1 Ruby Ring studded with diamonds.
1 Ruby Ring studded with diamonds.
1 Ruby Ring studded with diamonds.
1 Diamond Ring.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

On WEDNESDAY next the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless, and with the consent of Charles Agnew Turner, Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the mortgagors, Messrs. Lang Moir and Co., the following valuable leasehold properties.

First.—All that piece of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1791 4-9 square yards, demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an indenture of Lease, bearing date the 8th day of September 1881 to the said mortgagors for the term of 50 years from the said 8th day of September 1881 at the monthly rent of Rs. 149-8-7 during the first 10 years of the said term, at the monthly rent of Rs. 224-4-11, during the next 10 years of the said term, and the monthly rent of Rs. 299-1-2 during the remainder of the said term, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by Musjid Bunder siding Road South, on or towards the south by Coorla Street, on or towards the East by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by Argyle Road, with the godowns and buildings standing thereon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the Registration subdistrict of Maudvi, and the said godowns and buildings are assessed by the Municipal assessor under No. 99 A, and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.

And secondly.—All that piece or strip of land situate to the north of Coorla Street on the aforesaid Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, being 108 feet in length and 1½ feet in breadth, containing by admeasurement 18 square yards, and abutting and adjoining the eastern boundary of the piece of land hereinbefore first described, and which strip of land is now in the occupation of the said mortgagors or their tenants, and which is demised to the mortgagors by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an Indenture of Lease, dated the 8th day of February 1883, for the term of 50 years, from the said 8th day of September 1881 at the monthly rent of Rs 1-8, for the first 10 years of the term, at the monthly rent of Rs. 2-8 during the next 10 years thereof, and at the monthly rent of Rs. 3 during the remainder of the said term. The purchaser will take the property subject to the sanction of the Port Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 18, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

THERE have been heavy showers during the past week, but the rains have not yet set in, and the country is anxiously awaiting the first continuous downpour, upon which so much commercial prospects depend. Helped doubtless by the continuance of comparatively fair weather, Cotton became more active towards the close of last week, and a considerable business has been done in a firm market. Wheat has been quiet, with but a slight demand for export; but prices generally have been maintained. Seeds have latterly been more active again, and rates for Rapeseed have advanced somewhat. Exchange has been fairly steady throughout the week; but business has been dull both ways. To-day a much firmer feeling has been apparent, and quotations for Bank and Private Paper have advanced 1-32d. above last Monday's rates. Government Paper has continued firm, with an upward tendency, and Four per cents are 1-8th higher than they were a week ago. Freights have been quiet, and latterly the market has become rather easier. In the Import Market the attitude of dealers is one of waiting, and until a satisfactory account can be given of the first rainfall over the country a return of animation to either branch of the business is not to be expected.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending week on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	2,31,138
„ „ Branches	Inc. „	2,14,091
Other Deposits	Inc. „	28,05,680
Government Securities	Inc. „	2,78,690
Loans	Inc. „	4,55,612
Bills Discounted	Inc. „	12,11,687
Cash with other Banks	Inc. „	27,451
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. „	11,08,109

Although the Bank of Bengal made no further change in its rates last week, it was generally expected in the bazaar that our own Residency Bank would loosen its purse-strings a little more last Thursday; but the board separated without reducing the rate which, therefore, remains at a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum. The greater ease in the money market is indicated in the above abstract by the large increase of over 28 lakhs in private Deposits; at the same time it will be noticed that Loans had increased sensibly, and Discounts materially, the net falling off in trade requirements being thus reduced to some 11¼ lakhs.

EXCHANGE opened weak on last mail day, and soon settled down to a level, 1-32d. below the quotations of the previous evening for Bank Telegraphic and 3 months' sight Credits. A few small lots of Mercantile Bills came out, and some little enquiry for Bank Paper was felt; but generally there was little done either way. On Wednesday the market was fairly steady at the previous evening's closing quotations, and a few Bills were placed ready at 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, a sale having been reported for January delivery, at 1s. 4¼d.; but demand for remittance continued absent. The market opened on Thursday at an apparent advance of 1-32d., but in the course of the morning, with no Bills offering above Wednesday's quotations, and with some demand for Bank Paper at the enhanced rate, the previous level was touched, and business transpired in several directions at 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, 1s. 4¼d. having been reported to have been done for February delivery. On Friday the tone was steady at a slight advance in three months' sight credits on the previous evening's quotations. Bank Paper having been the same. A few Bills came out at the quoted rates, ready and forward, but the supply was very limited. 1s. 4¼d. for Bank demand was available in one direction for a short time, but brought out scarcely any buyers; and business generally was dull. On Saturday the market was steady at previous quotations, but business continued dull. A few ready or nearly ready Bills came out at 1s. 4¼d. for 3 months' sight Credits; but the supply of Mercantile Paper was very limited, while there was no demand for remittance, 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand for August-September delivery, not having brought out buyers. The market closes very firm this evening. Although only 1s. 4 3-32d. and 1s. 4¼d. are quoted for Bank Wire Transfer and Demand, respectively, 1-32d. higher has been done. Telegraphic at 1s. 4¼d. for July-August has been booked, and 1s. 4¼d. for Credits is not available before September. Our closing quotations are:—

Bank Demand		1s. 4¼d to 5-32 per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d. to ¼ „
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d. „
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4 7-32d. „
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 9-32d. „
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 9-32d. „
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 3-8d. „
Documents	3 do.	1s. 4 5-16d. „
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 3-32d. „
Francs	3 do.	1·71½ „
Do.	6 do.	1·72½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weaker last Tuesday, and though the price of Fours for cash was maintained at the previous day's closing quotation of 100 7-16, the account rate, both for the 1st and 30th proximo receded to 100⅜. On the following day the previous rate was quoted all day for Fours for cash, and some business was done at the price, and for the next account 100 7-16 was also named; but for the end of July settlement the rate remained at 100⅜, which was the price wired from Calcutta for ready business. On Thursday the market was rather strong in anticipation of a further reduction in the Presidency Bank's rate (which, however, was not realized) and a good deal was done in Fours for Money at 100⅜, which was the closing rate. For the next settlement there were buyers throughout the day at 100 7-16, and for the end of July account at 100⅜; and business transpired on both lines. The tone was firm again on Friday, and though the cash price of Fours did not move from Thursday's closing quotation of 100½, the rates for the next and following accounts advanced to 100⅝ and 100 7-16, respectively. On Saturday, the firm feeling continued, and an advance of 1-8 per cent. in the cash price of Fours was established at 100 9-16. For the next and 30th July accounts, 100⅝ and 100 7-16 were still quoted respectively, with buyers on both lines at the rates. The market opened with a quieter feeling to-day, and 100⅝ was quoted for some time for Fours for cash, with the account rates at 100⅝ and 100 7-16 respectively; but eventually the slight decline was recovered, and 100 9-16 was the closing cash price. The rate for 4½ per cents has been advanced to 104¼, but is to a great extent nominal in the absence of business in that denomination.

Municipal 5 per cent Bonds are unchanged 108; Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. lower at

SHARES.—There has been more doing on some days in this market, principally in Mill and Press scrip, but the changes in price compared with our quotations by last mail have not been many. Amongst the principal are an advance of Rs. 55 in Presidency Mill shares; of Rs. 35 in Ripon; of Rs. 20 in Central India; of Rs. 10 each in Empress, Gordon, and Morarji Gokuldas; of Rs. 5 each in Imperial, Jamshed Manufacturing, and Southern Maharatta; and of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas Khimji. On the other hand, there has been a decline of Rs. 30 in Khatao Muccunji; of Rs. 20 in Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 15 in Star of India and Alliance; of Rs. 10 each in Bellary and Framji Petit; of Rs. 5 each in Swadeshi, Maneckj Petit, and Hindustan; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon, and Dhun. In Press shares, English Press have advanced Rs. 40; Breul's Cawnpore, Rs. 30; Bellary, Rs. 15; Bombay Cotton, Rs. 5; and Munmar Rs 2. In Miscellaneous shares, Thacker and Co. are Rs. 10 lower; Port Canning are Rs. 7½ higher; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 5; and Badham, Pile Rs. 2. National Bank shares are Re. 1 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Although money is now plentiful, and its scarcity is therefore no longer an impediment in the way of trade, inquiry becomes slighter every day, both bazaar dealers and up-country buyers waiting for a favourable commencement of the rains in the important districts supplied with manufactures by this market; but little, if any, favourable news is yet to hand. Besides this there is a dispute between the regular dealers and Marwari buyers which interferes with business to some extent. Rates for staple *Grey Goods* are exactly as they were a week ago; and we hear of very few fresh indents going to England just now. *Bleached Turkey Red, Dyed* and *Printed*, as well as *local* goods, are quiet and quite unchanged in value. The off-take of *imported* goods during the week has been about 2,500 packages; that of *local* goods some 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—There has, perhaps, been rather more doing during the past week in *imported Twist*, but business is still on only a moderate scale, the market being steady at last week's quotations. *Local Yarn* has been very quiet at about previous rates; but the week's sales are estimated at 6,000 bales. Advices from Hongkong for the week ending last Thursday gave the sales at 5,000 bales, with a fair inquiry for 10s, 11s, and 16s, and Exchange at Rs. 226, No 20s having been but little enquired for. Here our local spinners have fairly met all inquiry for under number sorts, and have obtained an advance in price upon certain special makes. The following are the latest official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4½	to 5 1-16	per lb.
„	„ 8s	„	5¼	„ 5¼	„
„	„ 10s	„	5¾	„ 6 3-16	„
„	„ 12s	„	5 11-16	„ 6¼	„
„	„ 16s	„	6¾	„ 6¾	„
„	„ 20s	„	6⅞	„ 7	„
„	„ 24s	„	7 3-16	„ 7¼	„
„	„ 30s	„	7¾	„ 8	„

METALS.—*Copper* is again 8 annas per cwt. higher in a firm market, but with only a moderate business passing. *Yellow Metal* has also advanced to the same extent, and this market is also firm, though inactive. *Iron* is steady, with little doing in any description, and prices are unaltered.

COALS.—There has been little or no enquiry for the mineral during the past week, and the market may be called stagnant, a difference existing of more than one rupee per ton between the views of buyers and sellers. Shipments in consignment have fallen off; but until some considerable clearances are effected from the present large stock on the bunders, fresh business is rendered impracticable. We quote:—

Powell's Duffryn...Rs. 22½ p. ton sellers, Rs. 21 buyers.
Davison's.....Rs. 19 „ „ „ 18 „
Welsh Hartley.....Rs. 17 „ „ „ 16 „
Scotch.....Rs. 16 „ „ „ 15 „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market remained quiet for a day or two after the departure of last mail, with business on a small scale, and prices generally unchanged; but towards the close of last week a rather active demand sprang up, chiefly from shippers, though shared in to some extent by local consumers, and considerable transactions in Dharwars, stapled Oomras, Bengals, and Westerns took place on about the level of previous quotations. The biggest line during the week has been in Dharwar, of which the Mills have bought a good deal, which growth has now the advantage of railway carriage, and some 4,500 bales are reported to have changed hands at prices ranging from Rs. 220 to Rs. 223 per candy. The next largest purchases have been in Bengals, at Rs. 198 to Rs. 210, according to quality; and considerable quantities of Nuggur, at Rs. 213; Barsee, at Rs. 226; and Westerns, at Rs. 217-19, have also changed hands; the bulk of the remaining business being made up of Wudwan, at Rs. 211-26, Dhulia, at Rs. 205-6; Akola, at Rs. 205-5½; Sheagaum, at Rs. 216¼; Julgaum at Rs. 218; Indore, at Rs. 210; Dhollera, at Rs. 234; and Bombay-pressed Bhownuggur, at Rs. 233 per candy. There has been something doing in contracts in the next crop, chiefly between native dealers, and bargains are reported to have been booked in Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 179 to Rs. 189½, and in Good Broach for March at Rs. 231-232 per candy. The market closed firm this evening, notwithstanding the dull accounts from Liverpool, with prices the same as they were a week ago, except in the case of Bengals, where, owing to growing scarcity an advance of Rs. 2 per candy has been established.

Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop have been at 35,500 bales, on about the same scale as during the previous week; but nearly 12,000 bales heavier than they were at this time last year; and the total arrivals of new Cotton since the opening of the season compared with those for 1887-88 now show an excess of some 434,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission, *viz*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 209	= 5 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 202	= 5 3-32d.
Do. Good	„ 198	= 4 3-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 227	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good „	„ 220	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair „	„ 215	= 4 7-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„ 219	= 4¼d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 214	= 4 13-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair	„ 208	= 4 9-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„ 219	= 4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 216	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Good	„ 208	= 4 9-32d.
Dhollera Fine	„ 235	= 4 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 225	= 4⅜.
Do. Good	„ 213	= 4⅛d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„ 222	= 4 9-16d.
Westerns, Good	„ 215	= 4 15-32d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season 1888-89. Bales.	Season 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	282,200	208,600
Berar	400,700	197,500
Khandeish	2,88,200	203,200
Barsi and Nugger	139,600	77,600
Hinganghaut	25,300	800
Dhollera	269,800	313,500
Broach	142,100	103,800
Compta and Dharwar	85,000	82,500
Persian and Sind	41,800	57,000
Westerns and Madras	13,400	10,700
	1,689,100	1,255,200

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	35,603	22,039	31,676
From 1st Jan. to 15th June	1,537,818	1,203,811	1,3 2,791
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	21,709	19,128	33,722
From 1st Jan. to 15th June	1,119,367	725,377	936,929
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	2,213	246	2,516
From 1st Jan. to 15th June	21,093	20,141	24,407

WHEAT was steady with a small business passing when last mail left, and in the continued absence of inquiry the price of White Pessy gave way one anna per cwt. 91 per cent. being quoted at Rs. 4-8-0 and 85 per cent. Rs. 4-7-0 per cwt.; other sorts remaining unchanged in value. Thereafter the market continued quiet, not to say dull, but prices were maintained all round.

SEEDS also were steady and transactions on a moderate scale till towards the close of last week, when a good enquiry sprang up, principally for *Rapeseed*, the price of which advanced one anna per cwt.; other descriptions being unaltered, and not much enquired for. We now quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-15-0 to Rs.	7-1-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	„ 7-8-0	7-9-0 „
Do. Cawnpore do.	„ 7-2-0	7-4-0 „
Do. do. Red	„ 6-10-0	6-11-0 „

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the week	114,250	362,693	561,872
„ from 1st Jan. to 15th June	4,178,079	6,921,971	7,645,170
Linseed for the week	69,183	61,823	74,454
„ from 1st Jan. to 15th June	1,412,517	1,853,668	1,782,201
Rapeseed for the week	54,773	84,314	77,625
„ from 1st Jan. to 15th June	1,027,942	1,051,048	555,590
Gingelly Seed for the week	2,784	1,300	16,350
„ from 1st Jan. to 15th June	642,581	598,777	865,001

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	79,190	336,663	571,893
„ From 1st Jan. to 15th June	3,378,218	4,965,413	5,709,031
Linseed—For the week	30,227	77,400	15,519
„ From 1st Jan. to 15th June	1,161,671	1,508,599	1,206,636
Rapeseed—For the week	2,003	97,038	28,525
„ From 1st Jan. to 15th June	893,071	725,671	348,031
Gingelly Seed—For the week	3		21,969
„ From 1st Jan. to 15th June	676,847	659,825	1,003,015

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

DEATH.

GILHOOLY—June 7, at Peshawar, of enteric fever, Colour-Sergeant John Gilhooly, Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 29 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1889.

THE old battle about optimism is still going on. Sir John Lubbock brought out some time ago a short book on the Pleasures of Life, which has been so popular that it has already reached its forty-fifth thousand. This phenomenal popularity has induced the author to bring out a second part, larger than the first, and this second part is already in its second edition. Such is the avidity with which the English public searches for the pleasures of life and tries to convince itself that life is worth living. But Sir John Lubbock is not allowed to parade his optimistic doctrines unanswered before the world. Mr. Frank Govett steps forward to play the part of Voltaire to his Leibnitz, and following his opponent from point to point in a pamphlet called the Pains of Life, shows what very excellent reasons we have for being miserable. Sir John Lubbock shows his decided optimism at the very commencement of his work by prefixing to his first chapter on the Duty of Happiness the sentence of Epictetus that "if a man is unhappy, this must be his own fault: for God made all men to be happy." He then goes on to tell us to the same effect in his own words that "if we do our best; if we do not magnify trifling troubles; if we resolutely look, I do not say at the bright side of things, but at things as they really are; if we avail ourselves of the manifold blessings which surround us; we cannot but feel that life is a glorious inheritance." This position he supports by a long series of quotations, beginning with Confucius and ending with Mr. Greg and Aubrey de Vere. Mr. Govett's reply is from the point of view of the democratic socialist. The pleasures of home, travel, education, and the other joys brought before us in Sir John Lubbock's book are, he urges, almost entirely out of reach of most men owing to the selfishness of a minority "strong by reason of a merciless advantage taken of the favouritism of chance and opportunity," which grasps all the good things of life for itself and condemns the majority to the misery of "under-pay, starvation, hoarse cries, struggling, curses, bitter hearts, hard hearts, broken hearts, ignorance, ruffianism, disease, want, weariness, and woe." What is the good of talking of "beauties to satisfy every sense and taste, forms the noblest and the loveliest, colours the most gorgeous and delicate, odours the sweetest and subtlest, harmonies the most soothing and the most stirring," or of the sublimity of "the lake, the mountain, the primæval forest, the boundless ocean, and silent pinnacles of aged snow" to wretched beings crowded in the courts and alleys of great modern cities, where the widest survey extends only over chimney-pots prowled over by half-starved cats? Is it any use or even true to tell a widowed seamstress dying of consumption, and yet working a dozen hours a day for one shilling and sixpence to keep herself and children from starvation, that life is a glorious thing, and that if a man is unhappy it must be his own fault? In fact it must be admitted that, chiefly owing to the crowding of the population in great cities, there are at the present day an exceptionally large number of people entirely debarred from enjoying the beauties of nature and other sources of pleasure celebrated by Sir John Lubbock, so that to them, if they happen to read his book, it must appear rather as a tantalising mockery of their misery than a useful guide to happiness. Although his critic exaggerates his side of the question and ignores the fact that, by some compensatory law of nature, those who from their outward circumstances would seem bound down to utter misery nevertheless somehow enjoy some share of happiness, it must be allowed that the lessons of Sir John Lubbock are rather suitable for the well-to-do minority than for the masses, and that his look might almost have been entitled more appropriately, as Mr. Govett suggests, "How to be happy on few thousands a year, by one who has done it."

Certainly, although the balance of happiness in different parts of the world is more equal than is generally supposed, the very poor are happier or less miserable in India and other tropical countries than in England. The difference is almost entirely due to climate. Some Englishmen, especially those who have not travelled far south, believe in the excellence of the climate of their own country. Among this number is Sir John Lubbock. "Our climate is so happy" he tells us in the words of Mr. J. A. Symonds, "that even in the worst months of the year calm mornings of sunshine visit us at times, appearing like glimpses of departed spring amid the wilderness of dark and windy days that lead to winter." But these few pleasant days on the eve of winter owe their pleasantness to contrast with the many cold and gloomy days in which they are set, and are balanced by as many unseasonable days in spring and early summer, when, in the words of the poet, lingering winter chills the lap of May. Sometimes in England summer itself is a continual succession of rainy weather, relieved by few transient gleams of sunshine, as was the case last year. The climate of England is only pleasant to those who can during the worst months of the year flit to sunnier climes, and tells with terrible severity on the very poor who cannot afford enough warm clothes and animal food to protect themselves against the cold. In India and the tropics generally happily little expenditure on food and raiment is necessary. Comfortable houses are not essential requisites of happiness, as so much time is passed in the open air. In the heat of the day all that is necessary is a cool verandah, or, failing that, a shady tree to lie under and enjoy the midday siesta. In the morning and evening poor and rich alike prefer the free air of heaven to the closer atmosphere of mansion or hovel. Even at night the poor are as well off as the rich, for they can sleep in the open air, which in India is a fitter shrine for the worship of Morpheus than the most luxuriously appointed sleeping room. In one respect the very poor in India have a great advantage over the rich, in that their women are not secluded, and can take their full share in the work and amusements of life, labouring in the fields and enjoying themselves at the many festivals by which the monotony of Indian life is diversified. Also the poor of India are mainly engaged in agriculture, which, according to their own proverbs, is the very best kind of life. In England far too many men and women have to labour in the darkness of mines or in factories whose atmosphere is impregnated with noisome odours or noxious dust, and where the ear is dinned with the clash and roar of machinery. Perhaps the strong man with a happily constituted mind and body may find happiness even in the dark mine or sounding factory. Walt Whitman in his Song of Joys exclaims "O to work in mines or forging iron, foundry casting, the foundry itself, the rude high roof, the ample and shadow'd space, the furnace, the hot liquid pour'd out and running." The mind in its own place can make a Heaven of Hell. But such a capability is only found very rarely, and it is to be feared that most miners and factory hands, particularly those who, from sex or age, are too weak for the work they have to do, find in their long working hours a long prolongation of oppressive misery. Another large fraction of the English population is engaged in the many occupations included under the comprehensive name of business, from merchant princes, like Sir John Lubbock, to poor clerks in shops and factories, struggling to maintain themselves and their families on miserable pittances. Now Sir John Lubbock is quite right in combating Aristotle's condemnation of commerce as "incompatible with that dignified life which it is our wish that our citizens should lead, and totally adverse to that generous elevation of mind with which it is our ambition to inspire them." Whether a life is noble or ignoble depends, as he truly remarks, not on the calling which is adopted, but on the spirit in which it is followed. But nevertheless so keen is competition and the struggle for existence, especially among the poorer classes, that the author of Scientific Religion has some justification in fact for declaring that the whole system of commerce and finance is rotten to the core, and that merchants and tradesmen must cheat if they expect to live. It is of course an exaggeration, but the truth remains that those engaged in commerce, especially poor men struggling for existence in its lower departments, are more tempted to dishonesty than other men, and often yield to the temptation with ruinous effects on the happiness of themselves and their families.

Thus on the ground of the warmer climate, and the fact that, as compared with England, a larger fraction of the poor of India are engaged in agriculture and a smaller fraction in business, factory work, and mining, it would seem that they have a better chance of living lives free from overwhelming misery. Of course such comparisons can only be made in the most general way. The difference in occupation between India and England is already less marked than it used to be. Improved communication by land and sea, together with the spread of technical education, may in the course of time open up mines in India, and still further increase the number of factories giving more remunerative, but less healthy, occupation for thousands of poor men and women who would otherwise have worked in the fields. Even the climate of India and the tropics is not all that can be desired. Lady Brassey could write as follows of a night spent in one of the Island Paradises of the Pacific: "The heat in the night was suffocating, and soon after twelve o'clock we woke up half stifled. In the moonlight I could see columns of nasty brown cockroaches ascending the bedposts, crawling along the top of the curtains, and dropping with a thud on the bed. At last I could stand it no longer. Opening the curtains cautiously I seized my slippers, knocked half a dozen brown beasts out of each, surmounted a barricade I had constructed over night to keep the pigs and chickens out of our doorless room, and fled to the garden. I sat in the open air till driven in-doors again by torrents of rain. I plunged into bed again, taking several mosquitoes with me, which hummed and buzzed and devoured us to their hearts' content till dawn." But this is the account of an unacclimatised visitor. Mosquitoes and insects do not much annoy the natives of tropical countries, and forbear even from vexing those born in a colder climate who have long settled in the south. The rainy season is, however, a permanent drawback to tropical existence. Even when it does not culminate in destructive floods, it must always be injurious to health by making clothes and houses damp, and for a time it renders the usual happy, out-of-door life impossible. The huts of the poor are naturally constructed rather with a view to the many fine months than to meet the inclemency of the short rainy portion of the year. So while the downpour lasts the poor in India are perhaps more miserable than the poor in England, living in more substantial buildings. But, after all, the rainy season is generally short, and few parts of India have so many inches of it a year as we have in Bombay. Therefore, even taking by one who has done it."

THERE is good news for the captive animals in the Victoria Gardens. The Corporation yesterday by a nearly unanimous vote approved in their entirety of the liberal proposal of the Municipal Commissioner for the reorganization of the zoological department, with a view to the greater comfort and well-being of the birds and animals which Dr. Blaney so cheerfully proposed to abolish right off last year. The proposal for the abolition of the birds and animals of the collection, made in haste and repented at leisure, suggested to Mr. Phipson the idea of acquiring for the Natural History Society the credit and renown of establishing zoological gardens at the foot of Malabar Hill. The public responded readily to the proposal, and a large number of life subscribers came forward to support the scheme. Government, however, declined to hand over the land, and the plan fell through. Mr. Ollivant drew up a memorandum suggesting that the necessary improvements should be carried out by the Municipality in the Victoria Gardens, and that a zoological collection should be made in part self-supporting by appealing to the public for contributions and by exacting a small payment on certain days of the week. It was also recommended that the area of the Gardens should be enlarged, if the opportunity offered of acquiring land of small value in the immediate neighbourhood. A somewhat similar plan was recommended in these columns some months since, before it was known that the Municipal Commissioner was maturing a scheme. The memorandum of the Commissioner was placed before the Corporation, and Mr. R. Gilbert gave notice of a motion approving of the proposals, excepting those which provided for making a small charge at the gates on certain days to add to the funds for the improvement of the collection. When the question came before the Corporation yesterday, Mr. Gilbert protested against the exclusion of the poorer classes on certain days, which would practically be reserved for the rich. The poor who were taxed by the octroi to maintain the Gardens, ought to have free access to them. This view was strongly supported by Mr. Burder, who maintained that the rich ought to have no objection whatever to mingling with the poor in the Zoological Gardens or elsewhere. The Sheriff, Mr. J. U. Yajnik, the Hon. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Kabraji, and Dr. Arnott maintained that there was nothing oppressive in reserving certain days for those who chose to pay to enter the Gardens. And Mr. Mehta urged that the contention of Mr. Burder was really that the poorer classes should have the monopoly of the collection, when all they could really claim was the opportunity of seeing the Gardens on most days in the week, and on every holiday. The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that to put the Gardens on a proper footing would require an outlay of two lakhs. The maintenance of the animals would take twelve thousand a year, and the annual expenditure would probably increase to twenty-five thousand a year. Where were the funds to come from? He would not ask the Corporation to vote additional taxation, amounting to two per cent. of the consolidated rate. He ther

TELEGRAMS.

THE DECCAN MINING DIFFICULTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The *Times* to-day says, it understands, that the Hyderabad Deccan Mining arrangement now awaits only the final sanction and approval of the Secretary of State, who still considers the question.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

PARIS, JUNE 16.

The following is the result of the Grand Prix de Paris :—

M. H. Delamarre's Vasistas 1
M. Michel Ephrusi's Pourtand..... 2
M. A. Lupin's Aerolithe 3

MR. STANLEY.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Letters have been received from Ujiji, dated the 10th of March, stating that Mr. Stanley met the Arab Governor of the Stanley Falls, Tippoo Tib, and that the former intends coming to Zanzibar Coast with Emin Pasha.

AN IMPERIAL MARRIAGE.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 16.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Paul, the brother of the Emperor, with the Princess Royal of Greece, was celebrated here to-day with great solemnity.

The procession was a dazzling Imperial pageantry.

THE SHAH.

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 16.

The Shah of Persia has arrived here.

NEW HELVETIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 17.

New Helvetia, a gold settlement in Upper California, on the banks of the Sacramento, has been created a separate department, with a stricter control over foreigners residing there.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 17.

The *Pioneer* doubts Captain Streatfield's appointment to succeed Lord William Beresford, as the post of the Military Secretary can only be held by Lieutenant-Colonels.

PURCHASE OF MULES.

[redacted]ain Tate, of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, who [redacted]tly visited Shiraz and Ispahan, managed [redacted]ase over 300 mules, without striking off [redacted] road into the heart of the country. They [redacted]der Rs. 220 each, and were landed at [redacted], and are reported equal to hard transport

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 17.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the [redacted]meward Indian mails of 11th June, arrived here [redacted] noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JUNE 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha passed this evening.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 15.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage arrived this evening.

JUNE 17.

The Anchor Line s. s. Armenia, homeward bound, passed the Canal yesterday.

The Italian mail steamer Singapore left here for Aden and Bombay at 6 a. m. to-day.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 17.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay yesterday.

COLOMBO, JUNE 17.

French Mail Steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived. Mail Steamer Oceana, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.....	1s. 3⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....	67⅞
4½ per cent. „	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	108¼
Bar Silver	42

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 17th June 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	17	6	36	...	...
Suez	17	7	56	...	...

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 17.—The pressure in changes have been somewhat irregular, while the barometer has fallen over the greater part of the Peninsula, the Punjab, along the foot of the hills in Assam, North Bengal, and at Barrisal, and risen elsewhere briskly in Sind and Burma. A shallow depression overlies Bengal ; otherwise the distribution has been fairly normal, readings being lowest in North-West India, and highest in Malabar and Ceylon. The current has been crossing the west coast, and advancing over the greater part of the country. There has been feeble cyclonic circulation in Bengal, and variable winds in the Gangetic Plain Temperature has been rising in the Punjab, and the changes have been rather irregular elsewhere. Rain has fallen generally in the west coast, Lower Bengal, and Burma, with showers in the North-West Provinces, and the central parts of the country, while there has been now in Behar or the North-Western India, and very little in Madras.

THE formal dedication of the new Roman Catholic chapel at Simla takes place on the 29th September next. The Archbishop of Agra, assisted by the Bishops of Allahabad and Lahore, will perform the opening ceremony on St. Michael's day, exactly two years after the date on which the foundation-stone was laid. Meanwhile, to avoid the rains in the old chapel, it is proposed to use the new building—if it can be made ready—from the first Sunday after the Feast of the Sacred Heart. The old building will probably be used for a school, as the Archbishop is unwilling to sell the property.

EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 2.

SINCE last you heard from me the blockade has been proceeding most monotonously, with but little occurring out of the ordinary routine, with the exception that a few dhows have been captured in the Pemba Channel by the boats of the Agamemnon, the Turquoise, and the Cossack ; but the actual number of slaves taken has been ridiculously small when compared with the gigantic preparations.

A few changes have taken place in the blockading fleet. The Italians, who, when I last wrote, had withdrawn their ships from the coast, have now sent the Rapido and the Seffato to assist in the operations. The British fleet have lost the services of the Penguin, which returned to England about a month ago, on being relieved by the Pigeon, and the German fleet has been augmented by the advent of the More. The two Italian vessels are of the new fast cruiser class, and are very efficient ships for blockading purposes ; the Pigeon is a small gun-boat, similar to the unfortunate Wasp, and the More is a very small vessel of the despatch-boat species, and will, no doubt, be more useful than some of the larger ships.

Apropos of the arrival on the coast of the Pigeon a rather amusing story was told me on excellent authority at her expense. Shortly after rounding Cape Gardafui on her way south she fell in with three large dhows, which were boarded, and finding, as he supposed, sufficient evidence that they were slave dhows, the commander took all the people from them on board the Pigeon and scuttled the dhows. I don't know upon what evidence the commander of the Pigeon condemned these vessels as slavers ; but it must have been rather faulty, as it has since transpired that they were all peaceful trading dhows voyaging from Barawa, a port considerably north of the limits of the blockade. The British Government will now have to pay some twelve hundred pounds to the owners of these dhows.

Several interesting complications have occurred, which, though not necessarily part of the blockade, may be traced to that most admirable enterprise. The adventures of Dr. Peters prove that the blockading squadron have other work beyond the mere catching of slave-dhows. Dr. Peters arrived in Aden in March last, and having collected a goodly force of Somalis, took passage for Lamu in the British India s. s. Mecca, giving out that his intention was to march into the interior in quest of Emin Pasha. But Dr. Peters had been in East Africa before, and from his previous conduct, it was suspected that his policy was anything but a peaceful one and the Sultan of Zanzibar expressed a wish that the doctor and his Somalis should not be allowed to land in his dominions about Lamu. Thereupon an order was sent to the the commander of the s. s. Mecca to pass Lamu without calling and to proceed direct to Zanzibar. In pursuance of this order Dr. Peters and his dusky force were landed here over two months ago, and here he has been ever since. He has made several efforts to return to Lamu, but has been checkmated on each occasion, the British fleet having several instructions to prevent his landing there. At last, in despair, Dr. Peters has discharged has Somali followers, and has given a written guarantee that he will not attempt to land at Lamu, or at any part of the Sultan of Zanzibar's territory.

The Portuguese, who, by the way, are supposed to blockade their portion of the coast south of Cape Delgado, are particularly stringent in their actions when the rules of the blockade apply to a British subject. Some little time ago Bishop Smithers, of the University Missions, wished to land at Palma, the most northern settlement in Portuguese territory, with a view of journeying inland to the Society's stations on the lakes, and he applied to the Portuguese authorities for permission to land there with about twenty armed followers. Instead of granting that permission, the Portuguese intimated that they would prevent the Bishop's disembarking, as landing an armed force was a contravention of the blockade laws, and that such a large armed force marching into their territory would disturb the peace of the country. Thereupon the Foreign Office was communicated with, and instructions were received by the commanding officer at Zanzibar to send Bishop Smithers to Palma in a British gunboat with a formal demand for permission for the party to land ; and a few days later Admiral Sir E. Fremantle received a telegram requesting him to go to Palma, taking the flag-ship and one other vessel, and to insist on Bishop Smithers being allowed to land, and to use force, if necessary, to accomplish that object. So prompt was the action of the Admiral that, though the only available vessel to accompany him was then at Mombassa, one hundred and forty miles north of Zanzibar, that ship, the Cossack, was summoned by a steam-launch belonging to the Agamemnon, and in about sixty hours after the receipt of his telegram, the Admiral, with the Boadicea and Cossack, was off Cape Delgado, a point just outside Tunghi Bay, where Palma lies, and which is over three hundred miles south of Zanzibar. In the meantime, the Mariner, which had conveyed the Bishop and his party, had already accomplished the object of the expedition. She arrived at Palma on the day preceding that on which the flag-ship and her consort made Cape Delgado, and the captain had *persuaded* the Governor-General of Mozambique, who was then at Palma, that in the interests of peace it would be wise to allow the party to land. Consequently, just as the Admiral was rounding Cape Delgado with a view of entering Tunghi Bay, the Mariner steamed out of the bay and apprised the Admiral of the success of her errand. The only thing that remained for the Admiral to do was to make a formal call upon the Governor-General of Mozambique, and this he did, arriving at and leaving Palma within a few hours ; but this flying visit was misconstrued by some of the Portuguese officials, who, in giving my informant the particulars of the affairs from a Portuguese point of view, alluded to the hurried departure of the British ships, and said they were evidently *overawed* by the presence in port of seven or eight Portuguese men-of-war. The overweening self-complacency of these Portuguese is excessively amusing, as I believe all these wonderful men-of-war are more or less antiquated, and the Cossack alone could engage the whole of them, with a reasonable expectation of escaping without a shot reaching her from the Portuguese pop-guns.

There is considerable excitement amongst the British residents in Portuguese East Africa on account of the manner in which one of their community has been and is being treated by the Provincial Government. Mr. Ross, H. B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Quillimane, is the manager of the African Lakes Company, and he received a consignment of goods by a recent mail steamer, one of the cases being found to contain rockets ; and as Mr. Ross had no permit for their import and had neglected to declare them as "munitions of war," he was arrested at the instance of the Governor of Quillimane and charged with a criminal offence against the laws of the blockade. From what I have been able to gather from reliable sources the facts of the matter are as follows :—The African Lakes Company have been much troubled by petty attacks from blacks at their stations on the Lakes, and they received permission to import two pieces of ordnance and requisite ammunition for the protection of those stations ; and the rockets were intended merely to signal from one place to another in the event of night attacks. The fact that Mr. Ross received them by the same steamer and went personally to the custom-house at Quillimane to take delivery would have satisfied most people that if he had infringed any law he did so unwittingly, as he asserted, for had he known that the law applied to rockets as being "munitions of war," he would have applied for a permit for them when he received that for the guns and ammunition. Nor did Mr. Ross's position as British Vice-Consul appear to have had any weight with the Governor of Quillimane —he was arrested in the Consulate, committed for trial on a criminal charge, and sent to Mozambique to stand his trial at the highest provincial court. It is true that after Mr. Ross's committal he was admitted to bail and was sent as saloon passenger to Mozambique in the Castle Line steamer Courland, but it appears to me that the fact of removing Her Majesty's representative from Quillimane without even waiting for the sanction of the Home Government for so doing, was *rather* an over-assertion of his functions on the part of the Governor of Quillimane. I understand that H. M.'s Acting Consul at Mozambique has notified the Foreign Office of the event, and we may look forward with interest for the result of the affair. When I last heard from South, Mr. Ross was still detained at Mozambique ; but though his trial had not yet taken place, he was assured that he would soon be released, and as this assurance came indirectly from the Court officials, it would appear that the Portuguese Provincial Government somewhat regret their premature action.

Another British subject, resident in Portuguese territory, who has been treated with marked contumely, is Mr. Harrison of Palma, the new Portuguese settlement in the Bay of Tunghi. Mr. Harrison, with his brother, carries on a trade between Palma and Ibo and the natives in the interior, and his business necessitates frequent journeys inland to deal personally with various Chiefs ; and these journeys have excited the suspicion of the authorities, so much so that a rumour having arisen that the Arabs intended to attack Palma and endeavour to retake it, the rumour was not only accepted as truth, but Mr. Harrison was openly charged with having acted as a spy and with having incited the Arabs to attempt to drive out the Portuguese. So great was, and is, the alarm, that no less than nine Portuguese vessels-of-war have been collected at Tunghi Bay, where they remain at anchor awaiting the threatened (?) attack. In the meantime Mr. Harrison is subjected to all manner of insults, not the least of which is that most of his letters are opened by the Customs authorities and read before they are delivered to him, and the only way he can prevent this is by boarding the mail steamer and receiving his letters himself.

Zanzibar at present is looking very gay. There is a gorgeous display of bunting on the men-of-war and merchant ships in harbour, and last night the whole of the Sultan's ships and His Highness's palace were magnificently decorated with different coloured lamps in celebration of the close of the Ramzan. To-morrow His Highness grants a reception to all foreign subjects.

With regard to the operation of the Germans on the East Coast of Africa but little appears to have been as yet accomplished. The programme marked out by Captain Wissmann was the annihilation of Bushire, then the subjugation of the native Chiefs at and around Pangani, and finally the punishment of the inhabitants of Kilwa for the murder of the German missionaries at that place. The first part of this programme has not yet been carried out. Bushiri is still at large and in occupation of the country inside Bagamoyo. One night, early in May, Capt. Wissmann, assisted by a number of blue-jackets and marines of the German men-of-war Leipsic and Schwalbe, attacked Bushiri's stronghold, a stockade built of trunks of palm trees. The attacking force numbered at least 1,300 men, being composed of about a thousand mixed blacks of Wissmann's party—Soudanese, Somalis, and Zulus —and about 300 Germans from the ships, whereas Bushiri is admitted by the Germans to have had only about 500 men. After several hours' fighting Bushiri quietly evacuated the camp and retired into the country beyond, leaving the Germans in possession of the stockade ; but the victory seems to have been won at some cost. One German officer, who was the first man inside the intrenchment, was shot through the head, and two others were wounded, and the loss of Wissmann's blacks was estimated at forty. Bushiri's loss was about eighty killed and wounded ; but as the essential object of the attack was the capture of Bushiri himself, the Germans cannot be said to have gained much by their victory. So matters are at present *in statu quo*, and the attack upon Pangani and Kilwa are matters for the dim and distant future.

It will be remembered that, according to a telegram which appeared in the papers some three months since, Capt. Wissmann gave assurances to the British Indian residents at Kilwa and Lindi of his good-will and of his desire to protect their interests. It would appear that the Banyans and Hindus have accepted those assurances, as trade is certainly reviving at both places. British subjects have been warned by H. M.'s Acting Consul-General of the threatened attack by the Germans, and have been advised to leave Kilwa in time ; but so far from being in any way alarmed, the Indian merchants are importing large shipments of goods, so they evidently believe that Capt. Wissman's promises will be reclaimed.

In conclusion, I may state that news has just arrived here that the title of K.C.B. has been conferred upon Rear Admiral Fremantle and that of C.M.G. upon General Mathews, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of His Highness the Sultan.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr E J Marshall — Revd Rowland Bateman
Mr W Kenna — Mr A J M Inverarity
Mr E Dalgado

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr F Clifford — Mr A C Cregeen

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr T R Wynne — Maj and Mrs C M H Newington
Dr R A S Chard — Mr W F Leador
Mrs Berry and infant — Mr J R Lewis
Surgn-Maj M Robinson

FOR ADEN—Mr E Hollis.

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s.s. Sutlej, Captain W D Worcester, 25th June, 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr D H Allen, Mr J N A Eaton, Mr Patterson, Mr J Mansm, Capt E Lawford, Mr W Clerke, Mr A H James, Mr A D W Davy, Mr Mainwaring and Mr H M S Mathews.

FOR LONDON—Major C Norcott, Mr R H G Irvine, Count Hoyos, Count Azochenye, Col H M Repton, Mr J Favoer, Capt and Mr A W Bell, Miss Clayton, Surgn A W Deane, Mr G W Llewhellin, Mr and Mrs S V Kermerker, Mrs Leighton, Mrs Lewis, Lieut G A Ward, Mr and Mrs Niven, 3 children and infant, and Mr E J Webb.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt H T Weighell, 2nd July, 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr C Fasson, Revd E Jermyn, Mr H B Taylor, Mr J A Kimber, Sir A Craft and Surgn J M Catell.

FOR LONDON—Mr J B Powell, Revd I Allen and Major Bellasis.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr W Longmuir, Mr J E Cooke, Revd George Billings, Mr I T Dibben and friend, Mr W. Dring, and Major W Hill.

Per s.s. Peshawur, Capt F H Moule, 9th July, 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr G E Howse, Mr and Mrs Mein, Mr B Samuel, Mr Melton, Mr G W Christison, Mr C H Hampden, Mr J Freeman, Mr W J Gault and Major F H Blanshard.

FOR LONDON—Miss Smith, Col Lane, Mr A Bleasley, Miss Saxby and Mr G M Harriett.

FOR VENICE—Capt Burn Murdoch, and Dr and Mrs Naylor.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G W F Browne, 16th July, 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Col and Mrs Homa, Surg-Genl Costello, Col Bunbury, Mr F G Monahan and Brigdr-Genl and Mrs Low.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr J H C Dunsterville and Revd W Hooper.

Per s.s. Coromandel, Captain J Reeves, 23rd July, 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr C A White, Mr and Mrs Lyall and child, Mr T A Innes, Revd W H Bray, Mr and Mrs Hobson, Col Palmer, Col H H H Hallett, Mr J G Jopp, Mr Innes, Mr A Mackenzie and Mr R S Whiteaway.

T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived here from Mahableshwar on Saturday evening last at 6 o'clock by the ordinary mail train of the Southern-Maharatta Railway. They were accompanied by Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary ; Colonel Becher, Equerry-in-Waiting ; and Captain Fergusson, Aide-de-Camp. His Excellency the Governor, Brigadier-General Pottinger, Colonel Dundas, Colonel the Hon'ble Lyttleton, the Hon'ble Mr. Pritchard, Member of Council ; Mr. J. G. Moore, Commissioner, C. D. ; Captain Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police ; Subedar Bahadoors Rupsing and Dhakalsing, Aides-de-Camp ; Khan Bahadoor Hoshang Jamaspjee, Rao Bahadoor Khunderao Wisnanath Raste, and Rao Saheb Gunpatrao Venaik Sanglekur, among others, were present on the platform to receive their Royal Highnesses. The usual salute of 15 guns was fired at sunrise to announce the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke.

MR. O'BRIEN'S action for libel against the Marquis of Salisbury will be tried at Manchester in July.

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MARMAGAO, JUNE 12.

THE special train from Poona with the Governor-General and his staff arrived at Castle Rock to-day, and His Excellency and suite having there got into special carriages of the Portuguese Railway Company, proceeded direct to Margao, where they were received by a distinguished party of Government officials, consisting, among others, of Senhor Emilio, the Judge, Senhor Joao Gomes, the Civil Administrator of Salsette, and the President and other members of the Municipal Corporation. The crowd was very great, and a Military band was in attendance, which struck the national anthem as soon as the Governor-General set his foot on the platform of the Margao Railway Station.

The Chief Secretary to Government was with the Governor, having joined them at Londa, whither he had proceeded to meet His Excellency the Portuguese Viceroy, who intends resting this evening at the seminary at Rachol, and proceeding to-morrow morning to Pangim in a special steam-launch. At Pangim all the officials have been directed to be present at the reception, which will be a very grand one, and the ceremonies of the day will be concluded by an official dinner at the Palace, to which the principal civil, military, ecclesiastical, and judicial officers and the various Consuls have been invited.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS AND MR. MANDLIK.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice, on taking his seat on the Bench with Mr. Justice Candy, made a graceful reference to the recent deaths of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

Sir Charles Sargent said :—

Before proceeding to-day with the business of the Court, I am anxious to refer to the sad occurrence which has taken place in the last few days, and to express the extreme regret of myself and of my colleagues of the High Court at the death of our lamented colleague, the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridass. No member of the Court perhaps was so intimately acquainted with him as myself, knowing him as I did for the last twenty years, first as a simple pleader and then as Government Pleader and as an acting member of the Court, and afterwards as a member of the Court. In all these positions I admired his simple, independent character, and his sound learning and judgment, more especially his sound judgment, which made him not only so excellent a pleader, but also so admirable a colleague. He was not possessed, perhaps, of those brilliant qualities which enable a man to shine in the present day in public life, but he always worked zealously in the quiet discharge of his public duty. I am sure you will all agree with me in hoping—and I feel sure that this will be so—that his memory will long remain green amongst us, and that it will give a stimulus and an example to all of you, gentlemen, who are engaged in the profession. I also wish to take this opportunity of alluding to the death of a very old and esteemed member of your body—I mean the late Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik. I may say that the deceased was a sort of link between the old and new order of things, and was regarded by all with great esteem on account of his fine, independent character, and also of that learning which he possessed on special subjects, which, I greatly fear, is gradually becoming more rare under the present system of education. We all regarded him with the greatest respect, and I have no doubt, gentlemen, that you were all proud of him. We shall long regret his absence from his familiar place.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, said :—

My Lord,—On behalf of the practitioners on this side of the Court, I beg to tender our warmest thanks to your lordship and to the other Judges of this Court for the respect that has been paid to the memory of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. Mr. Nanabhai was at one time one of us, and he was elevated from amongst us to the Bench of this Court. His elevation was an especial honour, and was deemed by us a grace shown to our body. This branch of the profession, which I am privileged to represent, is a necessary institution under the circumstances of this country ; and since the formation of the Court, the successive Chief Justices and Judges presiding in it have made it their anxious care and desire to rear up and elevate this branch, so that it might become a fitting counterpart to the learned body of practitioners on the other side of the Court. The late Mr. Nanabhai was amongst the first practitioners admitted to the class of pleaders, and his elevation to the Bench showed at once the desire of the ruling authorities to reward merit among the pleaders wherever it should be found. We accept with thankfulness also the testimony your lordship has borne in respect of the late Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik. Within a very short time we have sustained a double loss. The loss of Mr. Justice Nanabhai as well as that of Mr. Mandlik is deplored not only by us, but by the whole native community : and, as was truly remarked by your lordship, the memory of these two men will long remain green with us, and the place also will long remain void.

Their lordships then proceeded with the business of the Court.

A MEETING of Valmiki Kayastha caste in Bombay was held on Sunday afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. Mansukhlal Magutlal Munshi, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, High Court, at the Kalbadevi residence of that gentleman, when all members of the community, including several graduates, under-graduates and others took part. The following letter of condolence was approved and signed by those present at the meeting and was passed the same day, to the address of Mr. Jamiatram Nanabhai, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, now in Surat :—

"We, the members of the Valmiki Kayastha community, residing in Bombay, in meeting assembled, take this opportunity of expressing our deep grief at the great loss that the native community in general, and our community in particular, has sustained by the sad and unexpected death of your worthy father, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridas. The Kayastha community has, at all times by its being foremost in education and enlightment, obtained a special recognition of its claims, and even at the present time of hard competition it has happily maintained its great position. Of such a community as this he was an ornament and an object of great pride and admiration, and his distinguished and noble career has tended considerably to augment its importance. He was really a self-made man and his self-reliance was almost inconceivably great. In him the Kayastha community has lost one who was a noble example to imitate and for whom our brethren on the other side of India were rightly proud. His persistent but silent efforts to ameliorate the condition, moral, religious, and social, of our people, and his sincere sympathy for them, are well-known ; and if the cruel hand of fate had spared him, he would have still more exerted in that direction. His steadiness of purpose, loftiness of character, intense devotion to duties, strict impartiality and integrity, his sterling merits, and above all his independence, had made him many admirers. To the family his loss is irreparable ; but mortals as we are, we must bear our lot with patience and resignation, and doubtless you and the other members of your family will do so in this hour of sad bereavement. As members of the Valmik Kayastha community, we consider the loss sustained equally as ours, and it will be a matter of great consolation to you to know that we fully sympathise with you and the other members of your family in this their present misfortune. Hoping you will convey our feelings of grief and sympathy to the family.

A similar letter of condolence was addressed by the Gujerati Hindu pleaders—Messrs. Nagindass Tulsidass Marphatia, Gokaldass Kahandass Parekh, Govardhanram Madhavram Tripathi, Chimnalal Harilal Setalvad, Motilal Mugutlal Munshi, and others on Friday last.

TENDERS for remittances on India for Rs. 45,00,000 were received at the Bank, when the following allotments were made :—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 4,77,380, at an average of 1s. 4·065d. ; Bombay, Rs. 7,16,620, at an average of 1s. 4·141d. ; and Madras, Rs. 6,21,000, at an average of 1s. 4·077d. ; and in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta for Rs. 4,41,000, at an average of 1s. 4·125d. ; Bombay, Rs. 12,47,000, at an average of 1s. 4·154d. ; and Madras, Rs. 9,97,000, at an average of 1s. 4·159d. ; tenders for bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. and for transfers at 1s. 4⅛d., receiving about 29 per cent. and above in full. Remittances for Rs. 58,25,000 sold during the week produced £395,177, while the bills and transfers disposed of between April 1 and last night, amounting to Rs. 4,14,49,000, realised £2,804,267.

THE ALIBAG LIFEBOAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have to thank you for your kindly interest in the Alibag Lifeboat establishment ; but you have been led into some little error and injustice in your leader of to-day on the subject. The boat tried on the 8th of May in London was the Louise Margaret, and the mention of her as the "first lifeboat for the coast of India" was a slip of somebody's memory who had heard me say that H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught's was the *first Lifeboat Fund* in India. The delay in construction has arisen chiefly from the extreme trouble taken to bring the boat up to the latest designs, besides adopting some new features of construction to suit her to this coast. In the meanwhile the *Allen Shuttleworth*, though 22 years old, is still serviceable ; and if I recommend the seafaring public to avoid engaging passages in her just now, it is not because she is unsafe, but because her ticket offices are even more unpleasant places than the Carnac Bunder, and she receives no passenger's luggage. Signals here were improved in 1887 to an extent well worth an extra boat; and I am glad to see that the amazing proposal to abolish the Kennery lifeboat has met with little success or applause as it deserved. The coast is now probably better watched than ever it was before, and if the boats at both stations are old, still they have done good work before, and are capable of doing it for some time yet.

I hope that before either gives up, the Louise Margaret will be afloat on these waters, and that the following particulars may be of interest to those but for whose help she would never have been built at all. Length, 39-11 ; beam, 9-6 ; rig, two standing lugs and jib (no bowsprit). Self-rightiug, self-discharging ; ventilated throughout, water ballasted, and fitted with "drop keel." This, for the benefit of landsmen, may be explained as a second keel, much shorter and deeper than the first, through a slot in which it is lifted up to allow the boat to pass through shallow places, or lowered to give her greater depth and "weatherliness" in deep water. It is free at both ends. A centre-board is a similar contrivance pivoted at one end and free at the other, the scientific use of which has gone far to win the *victories* of such yachts as Puritan, Mayflower, and Volunteer. The water-ballast tanks are filled or emptied in a few moments by a very simple system of pumps and valves. With these empty and the drop-keel up, the boat will float in two feet of water ; with ballast in and keel down she will draw four ; and one need hardly be a boatman or a boat-builder to see the advantages of being able to reduce or increase draught to such an extent at will and at once. Both arrangements have already been severely tested at sea in the boats of the English Royal National Lifeboat Institution, whose officers have interested themselves in this boat as if she had been their own, and have earned my best acknowledgments and gratitude for their labour of love.—Yours, &c.,

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Ag. Collector, Alibag.

June 14.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Bombay Port Trust was held on the 13th inst., from the minutes of which the following are extracts :—

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read memo. from the Collector of Customs, dated 6th May, forwarding letter from the Assistant Collector at Prince's Dock, complaining that the new covered entrance at Prince's Dock blocks out the light from part of the Customs office adjoining, and asking that the Trustees be called upon to make whatever alterations are necessary to improve the lighting. The Collector of Customs makes the necessary request. Read report by the Acting Engineer, dated 1st June, stating that the probable cost of making alterations on the ground floor, which he specifies will be Rs 496-2, and that the cost of removing the present sliding shutters of the windows on the west side and providing new folding shutters will be Rs. 209.

Resolution.—The expenditure of Rs. 615-2, is sanctioned against the allotment for contingent works at the Docks. It should be explained to the Customs department that the Trustees are going beyond what is required of them in thus incurring expense to meet Customs necessities, and that it must not be taken as a precedent should further wants arise.

FORESHORE DIFFICULTIES.

Read letter from the Superintending Engineer, West of India Coast Defences, dated 8th June, asking that the permission to remove sand from Back Bay for the batteries given for a year by letter, dated 18th June 1888, be renewed for a further period of six months.

Read letter from the Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District, dated 11th May, complaining of the removal of sand from the foreshore near St. John's Church, and stating that at this spot the sea is rapidly encroaching on the land, that some of the young trees planted a few years ago are being washed away, and that the road west of the officers' bungalows will succumb in a year or two. Read report by Trustees' Engineer, dated 30th May, stating that the sea has encroached considerably at the place referred, to and that to remove sand from near high-water mark is calculated to seriously increase the damage. The Acting Engineer states that for the sand removed stuff has been brought from elsewhere, but that this is by no means a proper method of repairing the damage ; that a few brass of rubble would be much more effective. He further states that the land encroached upon is not Port Trust property. Read letter from Acting Engineer, dated 30th May, reporting that on that day he found men removing sand from Back Bay, south of Wodehouse Bridge, at a distance of only 170 feet from the foot of the stone slope. He states that he has reason to believe that considerable quantities of sand have been thus removed from near the foot of the slope in spite of orders to the contrary. The Acting Engineer recommends that as this has been done by the same contractor who has been removing sand from high-water mark near St. John's Church his permit be cancelled. Read letter from the Acting Port Officer, dated 8th June, making a similar recommendation.

Resolution.—The Superintending Engineer, West of India Coast Defences, should be informed that on his intimating his acceptance of responsibility for the removal of sand strictly according to the Trustees' requirements, as already laid down, and his readiness to give compensation for all damages done in consequence of such requiremnets not being complied with, the six months' extension of permission applied for by him will be sanctioned.

THE PILOT SCHOONER.

Read letter from the Acting Port Officer, dated 7th June, reporting that No. 1 Pilot Schooner had to put in from the outer station on the previous day, her tiller having broken and again on 7th instant with her bowsprit iron broken. He reports that No. 2 Schooner parted from her moorings on the morning of the 6th and was saved from destruction by the prompt assistance rendered by Mr. Thorburn with the Sphinx ; that she parted her cable and lost an anchor and 60 fathoms chain ; that the Director of Marine has been good enough to supply a new cable, and that an anchor has been obtained from the Trustees' Engineer. He states that the lost cable and anchor will be recovered when the weather moderates.

Resolution.—The Acting Port Officer should be asked for further information as to the circumstances under which the cable of No. 2 Schooner gave way, it appearing as if it must have been either of insufficient size or of inferior quality. He should also state by whom and when the cable was supplied, and he should be asked to frame and submit it for the Trustees' consideration rules for the testing of such cables.

PILOTAGE LICENSE.

Government Resolution No. 179, dated 3rd June, informing the master of the s. s. Bheema that his Excellency the Governor in Council has no power under the existing law to grant a pilotage license to enable him to pilot steam vessels in and out of the Bombay Harbour, and directing that a copy of the papers be forwarded to the Government of India for consideration of the desirability, as suggested by the Trustees, of altering the Indian Ports Act, 1889, so as to give them power to permit masters of Coasting steamers of over 200 tons to enter and leave the port without a pilot.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 10th June 1889	For week ending 10th June 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	16
„ „ out of „	14	22
„ transported	20	16
„ attended to	7	1
VESSELS USING TRUSTEES DOCKS.		
PRINCES DOCK.		
Vessels entered	9	8
„ left	7	5
„ remaining in Dock	11	11
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	11	9
„ left	3	6
„ remaining in Dock	13	15

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered ...	6 04	9 26	8 67	9 8
June 16, Sunday	0 10	0 21	0 26	0 15
„ 17, Monday	...	0 4	...	...
Total...	6 14	9 51	8 93	9 23
Total of corresponding date last year.....	4 11	4 80	5 18	6 11

CALCUTTA AS OTHERS SEE IT.

AFTER giving so many extracts about Bombay and its people, it would be unfair if we did not give our readers an opportunity of reading Lady Stafford's remarks on Calcutta. The chief city in the fair critic's eye is "not nearly so pretty" as our own ; it "does not grow on one," and it is the least attractive town in India." Her Ladyship's sketches of persons one knows or has heard of are remarkably interesting.

Between five and six yesterday morning we reached Calcutta, and, very sleepy and dirty, drove over at once to Government House. It is a huge building in the middle of the city, painted a sort of yellow, with green jalousies, and stands in a fine expanse of gardens and grounds. The whole place, however, is more remarkable for its size than its beauty. We were welcomed by the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, by their son Terence Blackwood, the Aberdeens, Lord Buckinghamshire, Captain Sinclair, Lord Shaftesbury, and Mr. Toynbee—all these latter tourists like ourselves. We have such nice airy rooms, which is a great luxury. After tiffin, Lord William Beresford drove us on his coach to see the sports—pole-jumping, steeplechases with a huge water-jump, tug-of-war, &c.; and Lady Dufferin afterwards gave away the prizes. We passed through parts of the town, which is not nearly so pretty as Bombay, being very flat and European-looking, with a great many gentlemen in tall hats and smart ladies. The prettiest part of Calcutta is, I believe, near the river, which we have not yet seen, only the tips of the ships' masts through the trees. We came out to Barrackpore late last night, just to spend a quiet Sunday. It is situated in the country on the banks of the Hooghly, in the midst of a lovely garden. Pink bougainvilleas cluster in at the window, and the scent of the roses perfumes the heated air deliciously. The Dufferins come here every Sunday for a rest. Their staff consists, at present, of Major Hamilton and his wife, Lord William Beresford, Lord Herbrand Russell, Captain Gordon, Major Cooper, Sir Donald Wallace, and several others, who form quite a little court.

THE HOOGHLY.

Such a morning in the hot sun! We accompanied Lord and Lady Dufferin to the function of opening a bridge over the Hooghly, which, with all due respect to Sir Bradford Leslie, the engineer, is not so pleasing to look at as the one at Benares. There were a good many speeches, and a nice band ; and then we all sat down to a cold banquet, which they modestly called breakfast! I was placed between Colonel Leward, R.E., and the Chief Justice Sir Comer Petheram. I noticed amongst all the ladies I was the only one who had put my v

and even interested in the visits of the European ladies amongst them, and they no longer think it contamination to shake hands or to sit on the same sofa! The second house was approached by a broad fine staircase, quite carpetless and horribly dirty. The discomfort these people live in, however, rich they are, is extraordinary. The chairs, chandeliers, and pictures are all swathed in holland, and everything of any value hidden carefully away. In this house, which belonged to a wealthy Baboo, we saw the mother and the son's wife, and the grandson's wives; the latter, pretty graceful girls, but very shy. They were dreadfully unhappy that they were not prepared for our coming, and therefore not decked in jewellery; however, they brought it all out on a tray for my inspection. I was obliged to drink some tepid soda-water to please them, while Miss Highton interpreted all their curious and numerous questions about me. The thing that puzzled them most was, why I had come all the way to India for such a short time. We were obliged to take our leave and return to Government House, much to the disappointment of another poor lady, who was decked in her best, and whose mother-in-law had been waiting for hours to receive us! It is *such* a pleasure for them to see strangers. How I hope that, as years go on, the Hindoos will come to see that no great nation can exist, unless they treat their women as of higher intellect, and let them take part in the work of life. There is no doubt that the zenana missionaries are exerting themselves towards this good end.

FUNNY COLONEL HUDSON.

We had rather an amusing dinner-party in the evening, (March 2nd). I sat next to a Colonel Hudson, who is an indigo-planter near Behar. After speaking of our journey and recounting some of our experiences he quietly informed me that I had seen nothing whatever of India, for I had not lived in a tent five feet by four, without a looking-glass for months: I certainly have not; but I don't think that is essential to a comprehension of the interests and beauty of this great Empire. However, he also told me that Anglo-Indians are very peculiar, which I suppose must be the case. A Hindoo and a Mussulman also dined sitting side by side in perfect friendship!

PEOPLE GENERALLY.

Calcutta itself is the least attractive town we have seen in India. It has a Continental appearance, as most of the houses are painted pink or yellow, with flat roofs and green jalousies, some very fine buildings, such as the post and telegraph office, and the cathedral, certainly exist, but otherwise there is little of interest. The Bengalis are men of middle height, with their hair cropped in foreign fashion, and wearing no puggrees. This omission is considered a great degradation by the Sikhs and Rajputs of the north. The men dress in white cotton coats and a sort of petticoat, the women in the usual bright saris. As for the Europeans, they apparently sleep and eat all day, and then as soon as night falls, come out in shoals, riding and driving along the brightly lighted maidan, listening to the band in the Eden Gardens or carrying on flirtations under cover of the darkness.

LIFE A LUXURY.

Life as a Viceroy or Governor in India, or even as any high official, is the height of luxury. The rooms are high and airy, though at Government House punkahs were never used, the Dufferins being quite impervious to heat. Every visitor who does not live in the tents has his sitting room, besides cool bed and bath rooms, and a chuprasie, squatting outside the door, to attend to every command; for people never do anything for themselves out here, and, I noticed, rarely think of saying "Please," surrounded as they are by khitmagars (waiters), chuprassies (footmen), and jemidars (guards) wherever they move. [No wonder that withered Anglo-Indians return to their native land possessed of diseased livers and cayenne-pepper tempers. India is certainly a delightful country: our only regret was, that we could not see more of it, especially of the north, where quite a different race of people live. The Punjabis, Rajputs, and Sikhs are such fine wild-looking men compared with the podgy Hindoos of the south.

THE LATE VICEROY.

The position of Viceroy must be a tremendously responsible one, for literally he is an autocrat, and the good and evil of millions of people are entirely in his hands. The present Viceroy also stands at a disadvantage, the country from a financial point of view being at its poorest, the rupee having fallen from 2s. to barely 1s. 6d. in value; and for every penny it loses, one million disappears from the Exchequer. In consequence of this, Lord Dufferin since his term of office, has been forced to impose an income-tax, which is naturally disagreeable to the people; but which I am told they have accepted with little murmuring. Besides these financial difficulties, there are many other stumbling blocks. For years past natives have been receiving as good an education as any Englishman; and consequently they are clamouring for more authority in the management of affairs. These requests are certainly quite reasonable, but untold obstacles stand in the way of granting them; and Lord Dufferin appointed the Commission which I have before mentioned, to inquire into the various claims all over India. Besides all this, there is always a threatening of Russian invasion; and in a smaller degree the interference of China and France.

AT THEIR HAPPIEST.

There is no doubt that at present the country is governed wisely, and the people are at their happiest—the recent rejoicings everywhere in connection with the Queen's Jubilee testifying to their loyalty. Were they left to themselves, and were England not so strenuous in her efforts to keep all classes together by a firm and just rule, Mahommedans would clash with Hindoos; the native princes would arise and strive to extend their dominions; the foreign powers would be the first to discover and take advantage of our weakness—and in a very short time the greatest empire in the world would fall into decay. If one man can grapple with the difficulties, Lord Dufferin is certainly the one; and there is no doubt that he is personally exceedingly popular.

THE LOSS OF THE "SULTAN."

A Court of Inquiry was opened on the Victory at Portsmouth, on May 29, with regard to the attempts made to get H.M.S. Sultan off the rocks on which she stranded in the South Comino Channel, Malta, on March 6, and the condition of the bearings, watertight compartments, and other fittings. The Duke of Edinburgh claimed all responsibility for all steps taken after the vessel struck, but he was of opinion that if the ship had been got off the rocks she would have sunk, owing to the quantity of water in her.

Capt. Ernest Rice, in reference to the Duke of Edinburgh's assumption of the responsibility for what had been done to save the Sultan, stated that he felt he (witness) could not be relieved from the responsibility in that way. Every suggestion he made was carried out, and he was in charge of the ship until she foundered. In reply to the Court, Capt. Rice said they lifted 700 tons of stores out of the ship, but, seeing the weight of water in her, this did not affect her fate.

Mr. Andrew William Row, chief constructor, who was at Malta when the Sultan stranded, expressed his opinion that had the Sultan been got off she would have floated had the pumping resources been sufficient to keep down the water. It was not usual to make provision at dockyards for ships going ashore. There would have been no pumps available at all but for the fact that a new dock was in course of construction.

Capt. G. T. Boyes, of the Temeraire; Commander Henderson, late of the Sultan staff; Commander McGill, of the Alexandria; and other witnesses were examined, and the Court adjourned.

The Court resumed on the 30th ult., Admiral Commerell again presiding. The Duke of Edinburgh was again recalled, and asked whether he thought the vessel would suddenly slip off the rock and drift broadside. He replied: Certainly not. He did not quite understand the bearing of the question put to him on Wednesday. With regard to heaving the ship off by means of cables in preference to towing by the Temeraire, the construction of the ship rendered it impossible to use chain cables for heaving her off astern under the conditions which existed at the time. There appeared to be some error in the evidence of the diver, who said there was a hole in the bottom of the ship 7 feet by 4 feet. That was the size of the bulge, in which there was a hole 18 inches in diameter, which was stuffed with canvas, &c. He thought the ship was of weak construction. After other evidence the inquiry ended.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

On the 24th ult. Mr. Murphy renewed his bombardment of Mr. T. D. Sullivan. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., had been studying "Green Leaves," a collection of Mr. Sullivan's patriotic achievements in verse; and Mr. Murphy thought he had nailed the poet. Listen to this, Mr. Sacer Vates of Nationalism—

Here's to West Meath
Where a tyrant cannot breathe.

What of that melodious couplet? Nonsense, man, Mr. Sullivan answered in effect (that was what the wave of the hand meant), "Why, that's poetry." And Mr. Sullivan raised his brows, and shrugged his shoulders, as if he thought (but didn't like to say) that it was no use arguing with the literal-minded Murphy. But it must mean something, quoth Murphy, looking a little troubled. Well, yes; and the verses were only the bardic way of saying that the "grabber" (the Ishmael of Ireland) had no footing in West Meath. But still Mr. Murphy, Q.C., remained unconvinced, while the poet regarded the lawyer in amused pity. Then it turned out that Mr. Murphy made a mistake in his quotation. What he should have said was:

Where a tyrant scarce can breathe.

But as the lawyer's is the most unpoetic of callings, Mr. Murphy still failed to see it, and remained unconvinced when Mr. Sullivan informed him that he had toasted (in tuneful numbers) all the counties of Ireland, and found in "breathe" a handy rhyme for Meath. Then Mr. Murphy tried the Catechism, the Land League catechism only—though, as the reading thereof proceeded, it caused some dismal reminiscences of the other Catechism. Mr. Murphy reeled off his catechism at irreverent speed, showing what was the chief end of (Nationalist) man, what the deserts, both now and in the future, of the grabbing sinner.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Having done with verse and the Catechism Mr. Murphy tried journalism. As editor and proprietor of the *Nation*, Mr. Sullivan had been accustomed to print a weekly column under the title "Incidents of the Campaign." The incidents included cases of boycotting and of other forms of intimidation. Did Mr. Sullivan approve of such incidents? Mr. Sullivan stared at Murphy in astonishment. These "incidents" were cuttings from other newspapers. And they were inserted simply as news. "We are bound to publish news," said Mr. Sullivan, thumping the desk. But that would not satisfy Mr. Murphy, who again asked, "Did you mean to glorify evil news?" "Glorification had nothing to do with it," was the answer; the incidents were inserted as news. But there was a leading article, which Mr. Murphy fixed upon. In that leading article, one of the *Times'* denouncing dynamitards as fiends was treated in a scoffing spirit. But Mr. Sullivan explained that the *Nation* writer was not scoffing at his *Times* brother for denouncing dynamiters, but because he was doing it hypocritically—coming down heavily upon the Irish—or American-Irish—offender, while letting the Continental offender down easily. "I regard dynamiters," said Mr. Sullivan, "as criminals of the deepest dye. And as for fiends, "no man is a fiend," exclaimed Mr. Sullivan, loudly and sharply. At this generous expression about human nature, Mr. Justice Day laughed, and laughed again until he grew red in the face. He laughed almost as heartily as he did when Sir Charles Russell was reading out Mr. Pigott's applications to Mr. Forster for more "tick."

THE MURDER OF MORONEY.

After Mr. Sullivan there followed three witnesses from Miltown Malbay in county Clare. They were examined respecting *The Times* evidence on the murder of Mike Moroney, and the intimidation of James Connell. On both counts they contradicted *The Times'* witnesses. The first of the three, Father Stewart, was of opinion that the murder of Moroney was not of agrarian origin. He thought it was the result of a private feud. The second witness, Mike Killeen, secretary of the local branch of the Land League, denied that he had summoned Connell to attend a League court. And the third witness, James Clancy, who was at one time president of the branch, denied that he had ever threatened Connell with the boycott for refusing to become a member. Clancy himself was evicted in 1881. "What have you been doing since?" asked Sir Henry James. Oh, nothing; only "knocking about"; but the National League has been giving him twenty-three shillings a week for the support of his family, and he lives in one of the League cottages. Clancy's rent was sixty-five pounds a year when he was evicted. He answered cheerfully and pleasantly, all along. But he nearly broke down, he stammered fiercely, when he came to describe how the buildings which he himself had put up were destroyed and carted off by the landlord, and how his children had suffered.

DISMALLY DULL AND FRUITLESS.

Lastly came Mr. John Fergusson of Glasgow, whose name and initials have often been heard of in the course of the trial. His examination-in-chief—in which he declared that if Parnellism had not been constitutional he would have had nothing to do with it—occupied only a couple of minutes. But his cross-examination occupied part of the forenoon and the whole of the afternoon. Yet this cross-examination was the most dismally dull and fruitless in the whole course of this trial. The utmost it did was to give Mr. John Fergusson an opportunity of proclaiming himself a disciple of John Stuart Mill and Mr. Herbert Spencer. The great point at issue in the cross-examination was to find out from Mr. Fergusson what had become of the missing Land League books. And Mr. John Fergusson knew absolutely nothing. He was bombarded with questions—but it was no use. He was bombarded most heavily about the Tim Horan letter—Tim being secretary of the Castle-island branch of the Land League, and the letter being a request to the Central League office for money to be paid to certain men who had been hurt in some mysterious fray, and about whom, said the letter, nobody, except the doctor and the society, knew anything. The letter bore Mr. Fergusson's initials, but Mr. Fergusson had forgotten all about it, and he declared that the very date of the endorsement showed that the letter must have been received when the League was about to be suppressed, and when therefore its concluding business was done in a hurry. Besides, said he, the letter was an application for medical relief, which speaking personally, he would not refuse to give to a criminal, supposing he had it to give.

THE BOOKS PRODUCED.

On the 28th ult. Mr. Reid began by giving the Court a pleasant surprise. The lost books of the Land League had been found. And Mr. Reid had them in Court—even the cash-book, as Mr. Reid blandly intimated, in reply to a prompt and anxious question put by Mr. Justice Smith. The disappearance of these books has long been the subject of unfriendly speculation—unfriendly to the accused. The absence of the League books was one of the negative grounds on which the Attorney-General based his charge of criminality against the League. It is a somewhat comical element of the situation that the books have been in the possession of a gentleman, Mr. Maloney, whom *The Times* itself subpœnaed. Mr. Reid having merely alluded to this Sir Henry James rose to express his desire that the motives of *The Times'* counsel should not be misunderstood. Mr. Maloney was subpœnaed in order that he might identify handwriting; and "it is not to be supposed," added Sir Henry James, "that we knew there were books in his possession, or that they could be procured through him." Then began the examination of the first of nine witnesses. All these nine witnesses of the day were from county Cork. The first eight were questioned on the great topic of outrages. They declared that the League systematically denounced them. The first of the nine, Mr. Mackay, a journalist, who had attended large numbers of League meetings, declared that these denunciations were so much a matter of fact that reporters thought it not worth while to record them. O'Connell's warning that "he who commits crime gives strength to the enemy" became, said this witness, a hackneyed expression at League meetings.

A "TIMES" STORY CONTRADICTED.

Similar testimony was given by Canon Shinkwin, of Bantry League, President, who stated that he would have had nothing to do with any League which encouraged crime in any way; by Father Malley, the parish priest of Drimoleague, who strongly and wholly contradicted the murder story of a *Times* witness; by the Protestant rector of Drinagh who turned out to be the funny witness of the day; by Father Morissey, of Ballinteer, who declared that the League branches in his neighbourhood proposed to unite for the purpose of bringing criminals to justice; by Canon Ryan, of Aghada; by Father Murphy, of Skull; and by Mr. Edward Raycroft, League official of the same parish. Mr Healy's evidence was principally about the character of Irish jury trials. The main position sought to be established by Mr. Reid and his colleagues was that landlord selfishness provoked the crimes which the League was successful in preventing. Canon Shinkwin's evidence ended with a very interesting piece of statistics quoted by Mr. Reid, and showing how outrages and evictions increased simultaneously from 1877 to 1882. If the figures for outrages alone were given, some people might conclude that the new organization, the League, was responsible for the increase.

AN IRISH PROTESTANT PASTOR.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson was the first Irish Protestant pastor who appeared before the Commission. Unlike Protestant clergymen in Ireland, he is a National Leaguer. He is even a member of the League Committee. He was elected to the post by Catholics. No religious jealousy? "Oh, no"—with great emphasis on the "No"—"Catholics often came to consult me." "Always on good terms with the Catholics," exclaimed the rector, smiling and striking his palms together. "Land-grabbing?" Why, Mr. Anderson once upon a time advertised a forthcoming sermon of his on "The Sin of Land-grabbing." And the result was one of the biggest congregations he ever had in his life: and the Catholics came in crowds. Here the worthy rector laughed heartily, and bent as he laughed. Poverty? Boycotting? Nonsense. There was a feeble sort of a boycott, now and again. Why, the only decent boycott, in the whole of Balinteer was the boycott to which he himself was subjected. Here he laughed again, threw his head up, stared at his boots, laughed again in the greatest good humour. How boycotted? Oh! here you are; and he produced a pinkish yellow paper, showing how the landlords, because of his League principles, cut down their contribution to his stipend. The courageous rector did not seem to mind it in the least. Again he became merry. His wonderful knack of changing all in an instant his laughing face into one of fixed solemnity was comical in the extreme. He might have made his fortune by it in a less sacred profession. "Here's a funny thing," said he; "Colonel Chute boycotted me by decreasing my stipend, and then his tenants came to me to ask me to lend them money to pay his rent." Here Mr. Anderson fairly gave way. He laughed until his face grew red. He looked up and down, and round about. Everybody laughed. In the twinkling of an eye Mr. Anderson's features became grave. He stuffed his papers into his pockets, and walked off.

MR. BIGGAR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Maurice Healy, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. Arthur O'Connor were examined on the 29th ult.; the first-named for only a few minutes, in conclusion of his evidence of the preceding day. Mr. Joseph Biggar, with his elbows on the ledge of his box, talked away for four hours. He and Sir Henry James got on very well together—the reason perhaps being that they are good-humoured personages both. One could not help speculating what would have happened if the renowned member for Cavan had been subjected to the knock down "slogging" method of the Attorney-General. But Mr. Reid's turn came before Sir Henry James's and to Mr. Reid Mr. Joseph Biggar described how he became an Issac Buttite in 1871, and a Fenian (and a Supreme Councillor of Fenians) in 1875-76; and how in 1877 he was expelled from the Fenian Brotherhood because he voted against a resolution of theirs condemning reliance upon Parliamentary action instead of upon physical force. Mr. Biggar flatly contradicted one or two stories which had been told about him by witnesses for the prosecution. There was the story of the Irish-American informer Leary, who said that Mr. Biggar offered him a bribe of one hundred pounds for his vote in the expulsion business. "Not the slightest foundation" for it, said Mr. Biggar. Nor was it true that, at the great meeting in the Rotunda, he seconded a resolution against the definite adoption of constitutional agitation—that is, against Parliamentary action—for one reason among others, such a resolution was not even moved. As for the Land League, he said, very emphatically that at the time of its foundation some "combination" of the kind was "indispensable." He knew not, nor believed that the League had ever caused, or connived at, outrage. As for the "Invincibles," it was long after the Phœnix-park crime before he even heard the name of them. Sir Richard Webster, in his opening speech, had said that League emissaries had received from Mr. Biggar, who was one of the treasurers of the Land League, sums of money for the planning and execution of outrages. "Not the slightest foundation for that story either, answered Mr. Biggar. His examination by Mr. Reid lasted only twenty minutes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Sir Henry James's cross-examination was a sort of free-and-easy colloquial swamp, spreading out in all directions, but ending nowhere in particular. As treasurer of the Land League, Mr. Biggar ought to know about the League's cash-books, ledgers-letter books. But that was only Sir Henry James's way of looking at it. Mr. Biggar knew nothing whatever about them, nor took any trouble to know. Mr. Biggar was only an ornamental treasurer—a sleeping partner in an office of which the active partner was Mr. Egan. But Mr. Egan, being for the moment in the United States, could give no help to Sir Henry James, Mr. Biggar did not even know whether Mr. Egan before leaving for America made over to any one the charge of the League funds in his possession. Sir Henry James wanted information about Mr. Biggar's Fenian oath. But there also the search was its own reward. The Fenian oath which Sir Henry read out in court was not the one Mr. Biggar swore to. But what the precise terms of his oath were he could not recollect. He could only say that they were less grandiloquent than Sir Henry James's. As the aim of the Fenians was to bring about an armed insurrection, and as the subscriptions of the brethren were supposed to be devoted to the purchase of arms, Sir Henry thought he could nail the member for Cavan by knowing about his subscription. Subscription? Mr. Biggar never paid any. Nor was he ever asked for one. Mr. Biggar, as he now explained, became a member of the brotherhood with the intention, as he expressed it, of checkmating the more violent among them, and of converting them to the constitutional movement. He was a proselytiser. In the long run, the brethren invited this easy-going Fenian—this unsatisfactory revolutionist—to resign. He preferred to fight them, so they turned him out, and Mr. Biggar has had nothing to do with them from that day to this. Several of Mr. Biggar's speeches were quoted—or supposed to be quoted, for Mr. Biggar repeatedly called in question the accuracy of the reports in the Irish papers. In one of these speeches, delivered at a banquet given to Mr. Parnell in Cork, Mr. Biggar was reported to have said that if the constitutional agitation failed, Ireland would produce another Hartmann—of the type of the man who attempted the Czar's life. Without admitting the accuracy of the report Mr. Biggar said he could only have meant that, under certain circumstances, the Irish people might be driven into outrage. Mr. Biggar was extremely frank on the subject of boycotting, Mr. Biggar would boycott anyone who "deserved" it, even to the extent of depriving him of the necessaries of life and of cutting him in chapel; he would draw the line only at physical violence.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor was examined after Mr. Biggar. He described briefly he went to Dublin to supervise, for a few days, the Land League office, the business of which had fallen into utter confusion in consequence of the imprisonment of its chiefs, and the absence, through illness, of Mr. Sexton. He found "hundreds of letters" unanswered, and the books in a state of chaos. It was when the office was in that condition that the application from Tim Horan (repeatedly alluded to in previous evidence) arrived, and was granted. But Mr. O'Connor remembered nothing whatever about the transaction.

HIS AMERICAN TOUR.

On resuming his examination of Mr. Arthur O'Connor, on the 30th ult., Mr. Lockwood began with America, and in the course of a few minutes Mr. O'Connor summed up his experiences of twenty-seven States. Mr. O'Connor's American tour was made in 1887, Sir T. Esmonde accompanying him. They went to thank the Americans for their kindly help in the past, and to ask for its continuance. Mr. O'Connor's American experiences were a repetition of Mr. Parnell's. Everywhere he and his friends were most warmly received by the best—intellectually and socially—of American society, by State Governors, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the learned professions. At one of the great receptions accorded to the two visitors, the gentleman who is now President of the United States was in the States. And the future President there and then declared that "every honest man would rather be William O'Brien in Tullamore Gaol than the Lord-Lieutenant in Dublin Castle. This little story of Mr. Arthur O'Connor's was all the more interesting considering that President Harrison has just turned one of *The Times* "criminals," Mr. Patrick Egan, into United States Minister to Chilli. It is needless to add that Mr. O'Connor declared that he had nothing to do with secret societies in the course of his American tour. It is equally needless to quote any of the extracts which Mr. Lockwood read from Mr. O'Connor's speeches by way of showing how entirely open and constitutional Mr. O'Connor's business in America was. It was an odd circumstance, brought out by Mr. Lockwood, that at the very time when, in common with most of the party, he lay under the charge of criminal association, he was a member of a Royal Commission appointed by a Tory Ministry.

THE LEAGUE BOOKS.

Mr. O'Connor was cross-examined by Mr. Atkinson—principally, of course, about the League books, and in particular about the Timothy Horan letter, Mr. O'Connor took a good deal of trouble to get Mr. Atkinson to understand that his supervision of the Land League business was strictly confined to the short period succeeding the date at which he took charge of it; and that this restriction was necessitated by the impossibility of overtaking the arrears and restoring order into the confusion which he found there. Mr. O'Connor had no previous experience of the Land League work, and of its books, or what became of them, or who had charge of them, he knew nothing. Nor had he any knowledge of the Tim Horan letter. As the letter was addressed, not to the League Secretary, but to a head clerk by name, he doubted very much whether the letter was ever passed through the League register. Mr. O'Connor having expressed his belief that some of the League books were seized at the time by the authorities (presumably the Castle) and retained by them ever since, the President promptly directed that inquiries should be made to ascertain whether that was the fact. And then it looked very much as if Mr. Atkinson had discovered.

A MARE'S NEST.

Just look at that cash-book of the Land League, Mr. O'Connor. You see it extends over a period of weeks and months; and yet it looks as if it had been written right off. Isn't the ink the same all through, Mr. O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor replied that it was black ink all through. Yes; but from "the same bottle," Mr. O'Connor? The book was passed up for the President's inspection. The President did not appear to see anything suspicious in it. He merely thought it looked as if it had been written by "the same clerk." In plain English Mr. Atkinson was suggesting the notion of forgery. Glancing at *The Times* people, Mr. O'Connor remarked, with a dry little smile, that he was "not an expert." Mr. Atkinson then turned off to a different subject, Mr. O'Connor's speeches about grabbers, and Mr. O'Connor's notions of boycotting. Mr. O'Connor frankly informed him that he still regarded the grabber as "a receiver of stolen goods," and that if a boycott should drive the grabber into the workhouse which sheltered his victims, it would serve that grabber right. At the finish Mr. Atkinson asked Mr. O'Connor if in one of his speeches he had thanked God for a bad harvest! The answer was a quiet but indignant "Never." Unsophisticated persons may fail to "see the connection." Bad harvests meant no rents for landlords. Paddy cutting off his nose to spite his face. Before he left the witness-box Mr. O'Connor stated that of the hundreds of speeches which he had delivered, only one was put in by *The Times*. That solitary speech was supposed by *The Times* to have caused a murder perpetrated four years after its delivery.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Next came Mr. Justin McCarthy, vice-President of the Irish Parliamentary party. As Mr. McCarthy never held any office in the Land League, and as he had had nothing to do with the details of management of the National League, it followed that counsel on either side had little or nothing of much consequence to ask him. Still, the performance must be gone through—for was he not one of the incriminated sixty-five? People must have been amused to hear questions—put with all the gravity in the world—as to whether Mr. Justin McCarthy was mixed up in bloodthirsty conspiracies. Being President of the English branch of the National League, Mr. McCarthy was, of course, in frequent communication with its secretary, Mr. Frank Byrne. "I found him," said Mr. McCarthy, "a straightforward, business man." "I never heard or saw a word from him that would lead me to suspect he had anything to do with the Phœnix Park murders." Mr. Murphy tried Mr. McCarthy on the subject of boycotting. Would it be right to boycott a herd, with his family of six children, merely because the herd worked for a farmer who occupied an "evicted farm?" Yes, "that might be necessary and right"—meaning in the case of a farm "evicted" for non-payment of unjust rent. In his re-examination by Mr. Reid, Mr. McCarthy got his opportunity of reminding the Court that landlord eviction of a man with six children was at least as harsh a measure as the tenants' boycotting of him.

MR. GEORGE LEWIS.

After Mr. McCarthy came Mr. George Lewis to say what he knew about the League books. All he knew was that he had put into Court every single Land League book and document in his possession; and that he had invited Mr. Soames to come to his office and inspect all he had, but that Mr. Soames never came. He was asked by the Attorney-General why he had not inquired after this, that, and the other League book; why he had not followed the movements of this, that, and the other Lady Land Leaguer. It really looked as if Sir Richard Webster was asking Mr. Lewis why he had not assisted Mr. Soames to get up the case for *The Times*.

MR. E. HARRINGTON, M.P.

On the 31st ultimo, Mr. E. Harrington was examined by Mr. Reid, and said he was M.P. for West Kerry. He first went to Kerry on the 10th of March, 1878, and resided in Tralee. The *Kerry Sentinel* first made its appearance on April 21, 1878, and it belonged to his brother. In 1879-80 there was acute distress, and though there were frequent demands for abatement of rent, no reductions were granted by the great majority of landlords. He gave the statistics of evictions in Kerry, showing there were 2,909 families evicted down to June, 1887, and that number, multiplied by six—which in Kerry was not a large family—(a laugh)—gave a total of 16,854 persons. In the month of September, 1880, some houses of tenants were burned; and that was the occasion of the Land League being started in October, 1880, at Tralee. The League assisted tenants, and he was sorry to say the great bulk of the funds went to the lawyers in the shape of costs. (Laughter.) Under the Coercion Act some of the first suspects were made in Kerry. So far as he knew, in the Tralee branch of the League, there was no encouragement of outrage direct or indirect. The people had no confidence in the administration of justice in Kerry. He had supplied money for the support of suspects. In Tralee the National League was started in the beginning of 1885. He did not recollect ever making a speech in which, by any twisted interpretation, there was any inducement to crime. His recollection was that in every speech he denounced violence and crime—substantially he did so. The Land League never had any great hold in Kerry.

Mr. Reid then read reports and leading articles from the *Kerry Sentinel* to show that the witness had condemned crime in 1881-82.

An application was made on the 30th ult. before Master Manley Smith by Mr. W. Graham, on behalf of the *Times*, for an order to postpone the hearing of the action for libel brought against the *Times* by Mr. Parnell until after the report of the Special Commissioners is issued. Mr. Asquith, on behalf of Mr. Parnell, opposed the application, saying that any postponement was useless, as the report of the Commissioners would not decide any issue in the matter. The master suggested that the Commissioners would probably present their report during the Long Vacation, and said he saw no reason why the trial should not be deferred until some time in November. He made an order accordingly. Mr. Asquith gave notice of appeal, which, it is understood, will be heard by a judge in chambers on Monday next.

THE PROSECUTION OF MR. VIZETELLY.

At the Central Criminal Court on the 30th ult., Henry Vizetelly, publisher, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, surrendered to his bail and pleaded guilty to selling lewd and obscene books. In stating the facts the Solicitor-General said the defendant was before the court in October last, and pleaded guilty to a similar offence. He then gave an undertaking not to publish or sell the three novels of Zola mentioned in the indictment; but notwithstanding this the books had been issued very slightly revised. He held in his hands a catalogue of works which showed clearly that books of the character mentioned were the great speciality of the defendant and his firm. In the interest of decency and public morals such publications could not be allowed. The fine imposed in October last did not appear to have had the effect of stopping their circulation in the defendant's case, and he (Sir E. Clarke) should ask that his recognizances should be estreated. Mr. Cook, Q.C., said he had looked through the works, and he agreed that it was impossible to ask a jury to acquit the defendant. Zola's novels were revised by the defendant's son; but it was clear that the expurgation had not gone far enough. The defendant would now undertake to cease publishing or selling not only Zola's novels, but all works of a similar description in any shape, so that there could be no mistake in the matter in the future. He was an old man, over seventy years of age, and was in very delicate health. The Recorder said the offence to which the defendant had pleaded guilty now for the second time was a most serious one. His previous recognizances of 200*l.* would be estreated. It was no use fining the defendant, and he would be sentenced to three months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant.

The *World* writes:—The Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Oldenburg have terminated their visit to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and have been making a tour in Ceylon during the last month. They are now on their way home, and will return to Germany through Italy in time to attend the wedding of the only brother of the Duchess of Connaught and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, who is to be married to Princess Louise of Augustenburg on June 24th at Potsdam.

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LORD LYTTON AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

In the House of Commons on May 2, on the report of the Foreign Office Vote, which was agreed to in Committee of Supply, Mr. E. Robertson moved the reduction of the vote in order to complain of the action of the Government in regard to the withdrawal of the British Ambassador on the occasion of the opening of the French Exhibition. He was sorry not to see the Under-Secretary for India in his place, because this was a matter which concerned him. One of the most interesting departments of the French Exhibition was the Anthropological Section, which he believed was unique and unparalleled in its completeness. A very large and important contribution to that section had been made under the auspices of the Government of Bengal, which nominated Mr. Risley as its commissioner and representative, and passed a vote allowing him 500*l.* for his official expenses in that connection. Speaking now from information derived from credible authority in India, he had reason to believe that Lord Cross sent a despatch to the Government of Bengal, in which he actually ordered them to cancel Mr. Risley's appointment, and to disallow his expenses, adding that he need not give the reasons. It was almost incredible that the miserable spirit which showed itself in the original boycotting of the Exhibition should have been carried so many thousand miles away to a distant dominion of the Queen, and that the exceptional powers of the Government should have been used in furtherance of such a paltry object. He invited the right hon. gentlemen opposite to deny these facts if they could, or to explain them if they could not.

Sir J. Fergusson denied that Lord Lytton had been withdrawn at all, and certainly not in consequence of any arrangement with other Powers. He asked for and obtained leave of absence, however, in consequence of ill-health, but Lord Salisbury, he admitted, had informed Lord Lytton that as other Ambassadors would not attend the opening of the Exhibition, owing to its political significance, it would be desirable that he should not be present in Paris at the time of the ceremony. The hon. and learned member, continued Sir James, actually finds some ground for his accusation in the refusal of the Secretary of State for India to sanction a certain expenditure on the part of the Government of India for the contribution of certain objects to the Exhibition and the expenses of an officer to accompany them. I should have thought it followed that if her Majesty's Government did not take part in the Exhibition neither could the Government of India do so. The hon. and learned member calls this a miserable evasion, and says that it is a selfish spirit which refuses so trifling a sum. That the Government of India should not take an official part follows from her Majesty's Government not taking an official part, in spite of the enormous epithets employed by the hon. and learned member. Of course the Governments have been perfectly consistent and perfectly friendly.

Mr. Gladstone said: I own that I look with considerable regret to the course taken in respect to the attendance of Lord Lytton at the opening ceremonial of the Exhibition. I have been differently informed by my hon. friend as to what actually occurred on that day. I understood him to say that on that day the representatives of the Republics attended—meaning, I presume, the representatives of the American Republic and probably of the Swiss Republic—but that the representatives of Monarchies did not attend, even down to the

"MISERABLE MONARCHY"

of Belgium. I must say that I did not expect any member of this House, and least of all a Liberal member of the House, to describe Belgium as a miserable Monarchy. (Hear, hear.) There is not in all Europe a Monarchy of more untainted honour, there is not a Government of more beneficial operation, there is not a spot on the map where constitutional principles have been more faithfully and more beneficially observed from the time when that remarkable man Prince Leopold was chosen the first King of Belgium down to the present moment, when the present King of Belgium has for so long been engaged in treading in the steps marked out for him by his father to the immense benefit of his country. (Loud cheers.) If that be a miserable Monarchy, God help humankind! I believe I am speaking the sentiment of the whole House when I say that that Monarchy has our sympathy—(cheers)—and should the necessity arise it would, I believe, on all proper occasions have our support. (Renewed cheers.) It is not the fact, I believe that the representatives of the secondary Monarchies in Europe—secondary not in point of character, but in point of extent and material force—did not attend. I believe that a portion did attend and a portion did not. I treat this as a mere question of sound or unsound judgment, and not of undue subserviency on the part of her Majesty's Government, and still less of anything like concert or conspiracy. I entirely accept the assurance of the right hon. gentleman.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The right hon. gentleman said that the French were not all of one mind about the French Revolution, and that on that account it was no part of our business to pronounce an opinion upon it, and that it would have been wrong in us to join in the complimentary act of attending the President on the day of the opening. In the first place, I maintain that in 1789 we did express opinions upon it, and that the opinion of England was favourable to it. As to Mr. Fox, what said he on the taking of the Bastile? He wrote to his friend Fitzpatrick: "How much the greatest event it is that ever happened in the world, and how much the best?" It may be said that Fox did not speak the opinion of England, but on that occasion he did. (Ministerial cries of "No, no.") It would have been very wrong for Mr. Pitt, the Minister of the day, to use that expression, but Mr. Pitt in 1789 spoke in the most friendly terms of what had gone on in France. It was on Feb. 7, 1790, that he referred to the partial difficulties and differences, and said that when these had passed away and the Constitution of France should become restored it would be freedom rightly understood—freedom resulting from good order and good government. (Cheers.) Now, Sir, I want to test this proposition of the right hon. gentleman in a way which appears to me perfectly clear and distinct. He says that in 1874 the Government of Lord Beaconsfield ordered our participation in the centenary of the American Revolution, and that nobody could possibly object to it. Did nobody object to the American Revolution. (Cheers.) His argument in this case is that there were certain Royalists in France or certain privileged persons or classes to whom the Revolution was, as he says, a great blow. (A laugh.) We say this as to the Royalists and the *noblesse* of France, that they ran away from France in the hour of her difficulties. There were in America loyalists to the British Crown far more numerous and ten times more respectable—(cheers)—than the privileged classes in France—men who had a very considerable amount of legal and constitutional argument to advance in favour of the course they wished to see taken. Why, then, if we are so tender to the feeling of those who objected to the French Revolution, to whom it was, as I admit, a serious blow, we ought to be ten times more tender to our brethren, of the same blood and language, who were loyalists and entitled to a far greater share of our sympathy. Lord Beaconsfield, in my opinion, with great wisdom and propriety, was entirely right in sanctioning our intervention in that centenary celebration. If he was right, how much more requisite was it that we should not withhold the very moderate compliment to the Government of France and attend the President at the opening of the great Exhibition.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, remarking that Mr. Gladstone appeared to be willing to approve the Revolution up to a certain point, denied that the French people entertained any feeling of resentment in consequence of the action of the Government in regard to Lord Lytton and the appointment of commissioners, but they looked on it, he said, simply as a non-interference on our part with matters which were the subject of controversy. There was, however, no want of sympathy on the part of the Government, but as the Exhibition was held in celebration of a Revolution about which fierce controversies were still raging, the Government, he maintained, would have been most ill-advised if they had taken part in it.

Mr. J. Morley severely reproached the Chancellor of the Exchequer for suggesting that the Government of France was not the Government of the nation, but of a faction, and he charged him with taking an attitude which, he contended, had never before been taken by an English Government.

NO INSULT O

THE WEAKNESSES OF OUR HEAVY GUNS.

ADMIRAL ROBERT SCOTT, late Admiralty superintendent of naval gun-carriages, has addressed to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge a letter, accompanied by voluminous documentary evidence, on the present condition of our heavy ordnance, and on its improvement and simplification.

Most of the modern heavy guns which are in use in this country, he says, are, it should be borne in mind, rifled either on the "polygrove hook" or on the "polygrove plain" system, and the twist in the rifling is an increasing one from the breech towards a point which, in the majority of cases, is to be found about half-way to the muzzle. At that point the twist becomes uniform, and is so maintained to the end. The rifling begins immediately forward of the chamber; and the rotation of the projectile is effected by means of bands of soft metal near its base. These bands are forced, by the explosion of the charge, to accommodate themselves to the grooves of the rifling. The work which is thus thrust upon the grooving at the breech-end of a gun sooner or later causes the obliteration of the grooves in that part. The new heavy guns are consequently made with "liners" of steel, in which the grooves are cut. This "lining" is in two parts. That at the breech-end extends to a little in front of the trunnions, or of the position which the trunnions would occupy if there were any; and when the grooves are worn out it can be removed and replaced, though the operation is tedious and costly. An idea of the severity of the erosion may be gathered from the fact that it is estimated that after having been fired no more than eighty times the new 111-ton guns will need re-lining. These points must be clearly comprehended before the gist of Admiral Scott's criticisms and suggestions can be understood.

The criticisms are very much to the point. Admiral Scott fails to see that good shooting is favoured by the projectile being held fast until the gas pressure rises sufficiently to force it through the smaller diameter of the neck of the shotchamber, and so to rifle it in an instant. He fails to see that good shooting is favoured by the check on the projectile, which is the consequence of the rapidly increasing twist of the grooving. He fails to see the reasonableness of rotating a long projectile solely by the medium of the narrow rings of soft metal near its base. For what, in brief, is the history of the projectile from the moment of the explosion of the charge behind it? First, by means of a strong band it is retarded from departing with a sudden rush; then, after having squeezed through the band, it is allowed to gather way; and then its way is again retarded by the increasing twist. It is obvious that the whole process puts a terrible strain upon the gun. It is impossible to wedge a large solid body into a smaller cylinder without straining both; and, therefore, it is not to be wondered at that we very often hear of the splitting of "liners." When the projectile has got through the neck of the shot-chamber a new strain is put upon the gun. The projectile only fills the rifling just where it is provided with the rotating bands of soft metal; and along three-fourths of its lenght the projectile is, therefore, not supported in the bore. The result is that the bolt "wobbles" in the gun, and that the "wobbling" causes the delivery by the bolt of a succession of heavy blows upon the interior of the "liner." In the meantime, the increasing twist of the rifling sets up a new retarding action, which develops yet another straining influence on the unfortunate gun. Small wonder, then, that, thus roughly treated, the Collingwood's 44-ton B.L. burst, and the Aelive's 6-in. B.L. blew its muzzle off; and still smaller wonder that the Imperieuse's 6-in. guns are blowing their locks out of the breech-blocks, and that almost every day "liners" are discovered to be so eroded, dented, and otherwise damaged as to need renewal, the guns in the interval being absolutely useless. Admiral Scott's case against [illegible]rn heavy guns need not here be followed [illegible]r. Enough has already been said to show [illegible]real and serious one.

[illegible] wisdom or otherwise of his suggestions [illegible]sy to pronounce positively. For nearly [illegible]s Admiral Scott has been known as a gun-[illegible]In the cast-iron rifled gun competition of [illegible]d in the wrought-iron rifled gun competi-[illegible]3-65, he showed that he could produce guns [illegible]ot quite, as good as those of the best [illegible]o the fertility of his invention many of the [illegible]able improvements in gun-mountings are [illegible]ue; and his views are certainly entitled to [illegible]l consideration. Experiments alone can [illegible]vely decide the correctness or incorrectness [illegible]heories; and one of the objects of his letter to [illegible]mmander-in-Chief is to obtain permission to [illegible]a principles to the test with a 9·2-in. or a 10-in. [illegible]gun. Until, therefore, there are proved facts [illegible]upon to argue, it is, perhaps, well not to en-[illegible]our to prejudicate the case. But there can be [illegible]arm in stating it; and, shortly stated, the Ad-[illegible]al's suggestions are as follows:—He would rifle his [illegible]un with a shallow rounded grooving of uniform twist, and he would not force his projectile to accommodate rings on its base to the grooving; but would make his projectile to fit the grooving, and would give it long bearings, not of soft metal, but of iron, so that the whole length of it should be properly centred and supported in the barrel and there should be no possibility of "wobbling." Were these plans carried out, Admiral Scott tells us that we should have no difficulty about arming our ships; that our guns would be more powerful, cheaper, and more durable than they are at present; and that the weapons would be as safe as it is possible for heavy guns to be.

LORD SALISBURY'S ALARMIST SPEECH.

THE Lords sat till seven on Monday evening (27th ult.), the greater portion of the time being occupied with the discussion on the second reading of the Naval Defence Bill. Lord Salisbury made a somewhat lengthy speech in moving the second reading, and defended the policy of the Government. In the course of his speech he said out of the recent manœuvres there had come out plainly one fact—that the system of blockade was not one upon which they could rely, and to protect our ports and trade routes it was necessary to provide the proposed new cruisers. Sudden invasion was not a danger they if had consider and was not what he was thinking of; but there was a general agreement that if our possession of the Channel were destroyed by a naval disaster for any length of time then invasion would become a serious danger. With new untried ships, how could they tell what the result of the first naval collision would be. If we staked our command of the Channel upon the result of one operation or set of operations, we might place in danger interests so vast that it was terrible to think of them. We might encounter calamities which generations would not undo. When they called attention to these things they were called "alarmists." But in regard to the prospects of peace and war, all they could safely say was that questions which bring nations into issue still exist; that there are territories coveted and not possessed; that there are old wounds unhealed; and above all that, however earnest may be the resolution of the existing rulers of Europe to avoid war—and he believed that desire was universal and genuine—there never was a time when they could with more uncertainty say that the rulers of five years hence would be the same rulers as to-day. (Hear, hear.) When the danger came it would come upon us as a thief in the night. His best answer to those who called him an alarmist was to ask, what are other nations doing? Was there one of them that was not accumulating the means of offence and defence beyond all former practice or experience? And every one of them was doing it at the greatest possible sacrifice. There was not one of them where the fiscal burdens entailed by these preparations were not felt with bitter intensity by large sections of the population. The financial burden was becoming so severe that some even thought it in itself was a cause of danger, and that men would be tempted to court a crisis, which, one way or another, would deliver them from the tremendous efforts which they were now maintaining. Everywhere armies were being increased, ships were being built, larger sums were being lavished upon armaments, vast revolutions in the armament of enormous bodies of men were being carried out with feverish haste. Do not tell him that the experienced men who had lived far more in the face of danger than they had, and who had before them all the sources of information, of judgment, that we could have were making these gigantic and painful efforts without being convinced in their inmost souls that there was a real possibility of the dangers that they were struggling to avert.

After some conversation the bill was read a second time.

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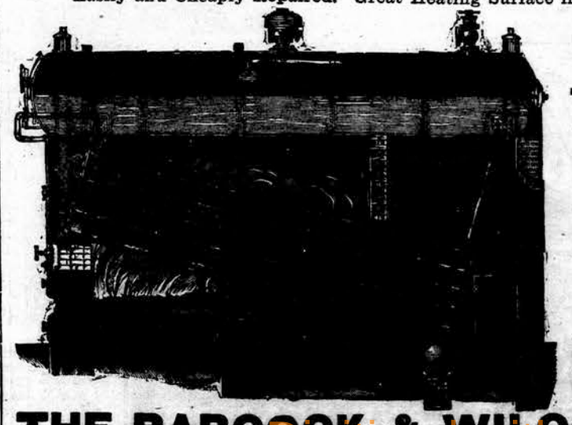

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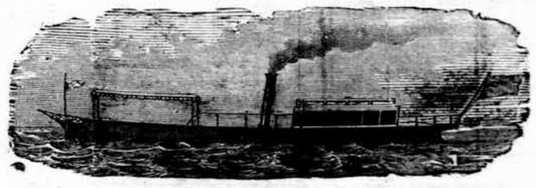

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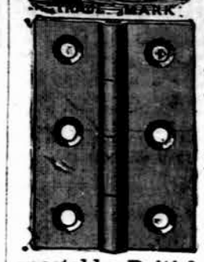

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„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	... 22
FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	... 35
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(Guarantee Three Years.)	

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"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PREPARATION."

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TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

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With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

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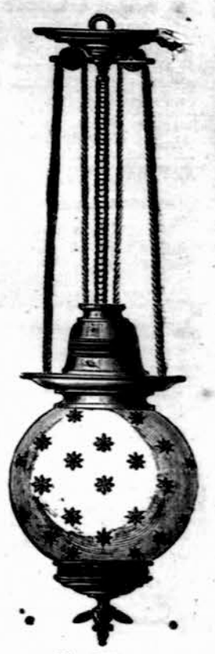

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SOAP.

For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
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For the Bath.

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In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

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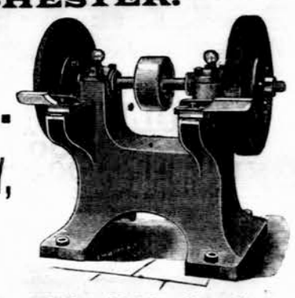

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